OL. 70 NO. 12

textile bulletin

AUGUST · 15 · 1946

Probably the busiest textile manufacturing organization in South Carolina is Springs Cotton Mills. Read about what's being done at Lancaster on Pages 36, 37 and 38.

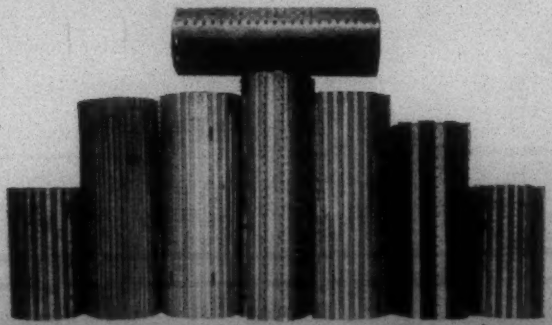
Spinning trouble may originate in the Opening Room

—AND THE "TROUBLE STARTER" MAY BE FAULTY PICKER APRONS

Aprons perform a most important function in the operation of Picking Machinery. If they are of poor quality, or are improperly constructed, they become weak links in your production chain, and expensive delays and imperfect yarn invariably follow.

Our Picker Aprons are made of the very highest grade materials and the assembling is performed by mechanics skilled in this exacting work. That's why they have established an enviable reputation for performance and long life in leading mills from Virginia to Texas.

☆ OUR APRONS LAST LONGER AND DO THE JOB BETTER ☆



☆ QUICK DELIVERY FOR STANDARD PICKERS FROM STOCK ☆

TROY WHITEHEAD MACHINERY COMPANY

Phone 3-9831 CHARLOTTE, N. C. P. O. Box 1245

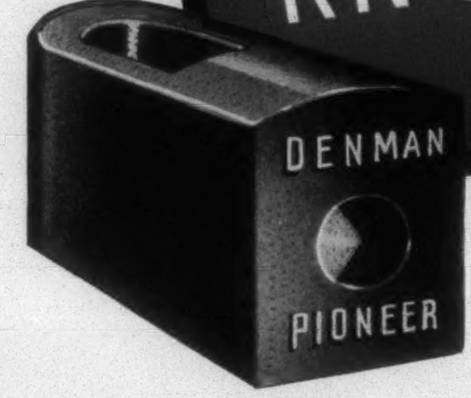
ABP

ABC

ADVERTISING
NDEX—PAGE 60

WHICH COMES FIRST

KNOW HOW
OR
KNOW WHY?



DENMAN

GIVES YOU THE BEST OF BOTH

FIRST

By over a decade of pioneering to bring the textile industry the BEST — FIRST — Denman and Terrell have proved that KNOW-WHY and KNOW-HOW must work together.

It's important, of course, that you can depend on DENMAN for the best in picker research. But it's equally important that Terrell field engineers support the laboratory's efforts with actual field tests and first-hand information on operating results . . . information that enables Denman engineers to find practical solutions FIRST.

From the Denman laboratory and Terrell field tests will come the even better pickers of the future . . . for it has been TEST not GUESS that has made Denman famous throughout the industry for

LOWEST COST PER LOOM PER YEAR

PATENTS *Make Jobs*

Exclusive Sales Representatives

The TERRELL COMPANY, Inc.
1200 N. CHURCH ST., CHARLOTTE, N. C., U. S. A.

Published Semi-Monthly by Clark Publishing Company, 218 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C. Subscription $1.50 per year in advance. Entered as second-class mail matter March 2, 1911, at Postffioce, Charlotte, N. C., under Act of Congress, March 2, 1897.

New

PONSOL* Yellow 3R Paste

Recommended for cotton and viscose-process rayon materials... for curtains, awnings, draperies, and upholstery fabrics, as well as dress goods and sportswear.

In addition to excellent fastness to light, good fastness to washing, chlorine, and crocking, PONSOL Yellow 3R Paste has good level-dyeing characteristics, a medium rate of exhaust, and can be applied in all types of dyeing equipment.

Our representatives will be glad to provide you with more information on this new product. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Dyestuffs Division, Wilmington 98, Delaware.

Du Pont Dyestuffs DU PONT REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

*REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING... *THROUGH CHEMISTRY*

WHAT USERS SAY ABOUT AMCO

SUPERINTENDENT OF LARGE COTTON MILL EXPECTS 10% INCREASE IN WEAVE-ROOM EFFICIENCY FROM NEW HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM

"We have just contracted for a humidifying system for the weave room. This system will guarantee us a relative humidity of 80% with a 10% variation in temperature.

"At present, we have nothing to make working conditions in this room more pleasant, and the heat in this room is unbearable. We are certain that by installing this new humidifying system we may expect a better morale to result. From this better working condition we expect to get a 10% rise in efficiency.

"We considered installing air conditioning in the weave room instead of this humidifying system. But this air conditioning involved (1) too much money, (2) considerable duct work overhead, and (3) the problem of dust and lint eventually getting into the screens, which would necessitate frequent cleanings.

"Whereas with the humidifying system, we don't have any ducts. We are putting in 19 ventilating fans; each one is automatically controlled."

HUMIDIFYING EQUIPMENT PAYS FOR ITSELF MANY TIMES OVER IN THIS WORSTED MILL

"We were not aware of short selling ourselves on top until we discovered by accident a couple of years ago that our combed wool was far under regulation of standard moisture content," says the vice president. "Ours was running dry. We installed humidifying equipment, and now our average moisture content is 11%. This equipment has paid for itself many times."

THESE two clippings refer to the results of Amco Humidification Systems such as that shown below whereby a prominent worsted manufacturer reaped the benefits of Amco humidification *in every major department of his mill!*

An Amco System automatically holds humidity right on the mark . . . cuts breakage of warp and filling . . . reduces imperfect goods . . . keeps production at peak capacity. Self-cleaning Amco Atomizers deliver finely atomized spray without drip or feathering down – the self-cleaning feature in both air and water nozzles reduces maintenance to a minimum.

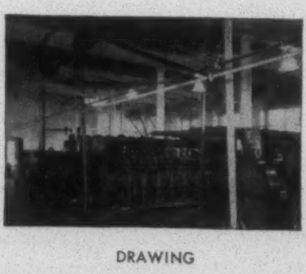
Right now – find out how Amco can speed up production and cut costs. Let an Amco engineer survey your plant and submit recommendations for the exact system to meet the particular conditions and needs of your mill.

★

EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THIS WORSTED MILL IS BENEFITING FROM AMCO HUMIDIFICATION

CARDING

COMBING



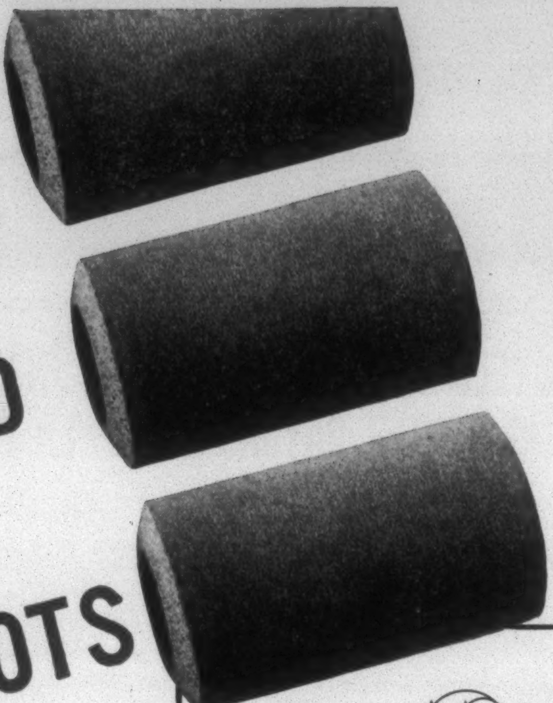
DRAWING

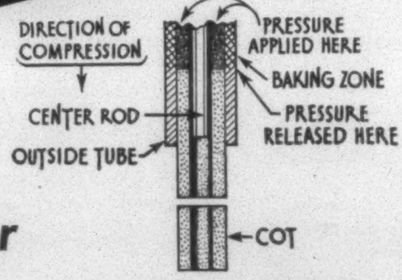
SPINNING

AMCO HUMIDIFICATION

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY, Providence 1, R. I. • Atlanta • Boston • Charlotte

SEAMLESS EXTRUDED CORK COTS





CROSS SECTION DRAWING OF ARMSTRONG'S EXTRUSION PROCESS

stronger yarn, longer wear

MADE by the exclusive Armstrong extrusion process, Armstrong's Cork Cots have no seams, no structural weaknesses to cause premature breakdown. Each cot is uniform in density from inside to outside, from end to end. As a result, each compresses evenly, spins stronger yarn, lasts longer, helps reduce end breakage.

Besides this superior seamless construction, Armstrong's Cork Cots offer other important production advantages. Their high coefficient of friction gives you uniform drafting with a minimum of slippage. They draft out bulky rovings, reduce end breakage. They won't eyebrow. They carry waste well back onto the clearer boards where it belongs.

Since these cots are also extraordinarily resilient, they "come back" quickly after grooving by top roll laps or hard ends. And because they resist penetration by liquids, they are not affected by oils or dyes, won't "sweat" in hot, humid weather.

In addition, these long-lasting cots are low in first cost. And they can be rebuffed, made like new, three or four times . . . for a total of four to five full-length service lives. Cost of each rebuffing is as little as one-half cent per roll.

Get all the facts on why more mills are using Armstrong's Cork Cots than any other roll covering. Ask your Armstrong representative, or write today for samples, prices, and complete information to Armstrong Cork Co., Textile Products Dept., 8208 Arch St., Lancaster, Pa.

BETTER RUNNING WORK — MORE POUNDAGE

ARMSTRONG'S CORK COTS

ACCOTEX COTS • ACCOTEX APRONS

RAYON REPORTS

Prepared Monthly by American Viscose Corporation, New York, N. Y. AUGUST, 1946

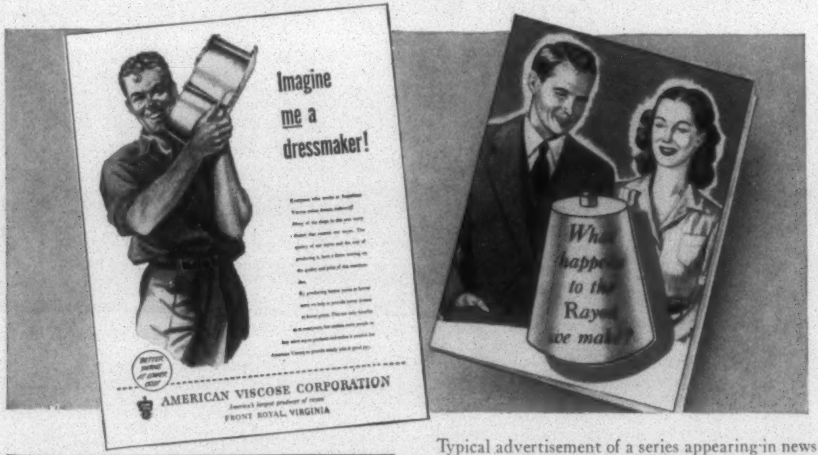
AVC EMPLOYEES TOLD OF THEIR PART IN PRODUCING BETTER RAYONS AT LOWER PRICES

As an additional step in its constant program to produce better rayons at lower prices, American Viscose Corporation is now emphasizing to its employees the importance of this program.

Three channels are being used to put across this message. One is through newspaper advertisements in the seven plant towns in three states where AVC employs more than 20,000 men and women. These ads stress the theme: "Our Aim: Better Rayons at Lower Prices." They bring out the fact that steady jobs at good pay are closely linked to achievement of this goal.

A second channel for the program is a booklet, "What Happens to the Rayon We Make?" copies of which have been given to all employees. It details pictorially and in type many of the important end products of rayon, ranging from stockings, slips, lingerie, all the way to play clothes for children and work clothes for men and women.

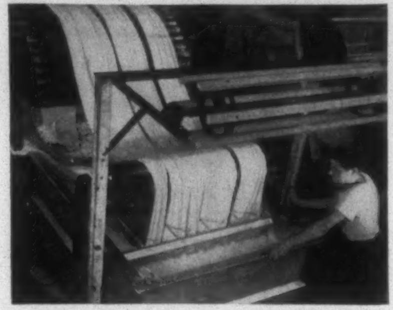
Bulletin boards and displays are utilized in company plants as the third channel.


Imagine me a dressmaker!
AMERICAN VISCOSE CORPORATION
America's largest producer of rayon
FRONT ROYAL, VIRGINIA
What happens to the Rayon we make?

Typical advertisement of a series appearing in newspapers in AVC plant towns. Right, reproduction of booklet addressed to AVC employees. Both are part of a program telling company employees how important it is to them, as well as to customers, to produce rayon of highest possible quality.

BOOKLET ON HANDLING RAYON CAKES RECEIVES WIDESPREAD ACCEPTANCE

Designed for the textile industry, a booklet entitled "The Handling of Rayon Cakes" prepared by the AVC Textile Research Department, has received highly favorable comments on all sides. Requests for copies may be addressed to American Viscose Corporation, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.



Box dyeing fabric in rope form at the AVC Textile Research Department at Marcus Hook, Pa. The department is equipped with commercial size machinery for practically every operation in the textile industry.

NEW GIRL SCOUT BLOUSE USES "CROWN" TESTED FABRIC

A simple rayon sports blouse for senior Girl Scouts and Girl Scout Leaders now bears the CROWN Tested "Green Light" Tag vouchsafing its washability. This identification, like the "Amber Light" for hand washables and the "Red Light" for dry cleanable-only apparel, is awarded only to fabrics containing CROWN rayon after they have passed the CROWN Tests for serviceability.

MAKE USE OF 4-PLY SERVICE

1 **PRODUCT RESEARCH**
Helps you get the right yarn or fiber.

2 **FABRIC DEVELOPMENT**
Helps you design new fabrics.

3 **TEXTILE RESEARCH**
Helps solve production and finishing problems.

4 **"CROWN*" TESTED**
Helps provide scientific selling facts.

AMERICAN VISCOSE CORPORATION

America's largest producer of rayon

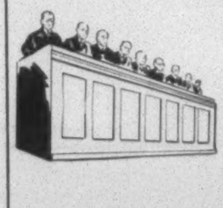
Offices: 350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N.Y.; Charlotte, N. C.; Cleveland, Ohio; Philadelphia, Pa.; Providence, R. I.; Washington, D. C.; Wilmington, Del.

Plants at: Marcus Hook, Pa.; Roanoke, Va.; Lewistown, Pa.; Nitro, W. Va.; Parkersburg, W. Va.; Meadville, Pa.; Front Royal, Va.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

RAYON . . . 20 YEARS AGO

This year, men-about-town are wearing—of all things—underwear in colored checks and polka dots! Retailers report such garments, in rayon mixtures, "the most attractive merchandise handled."

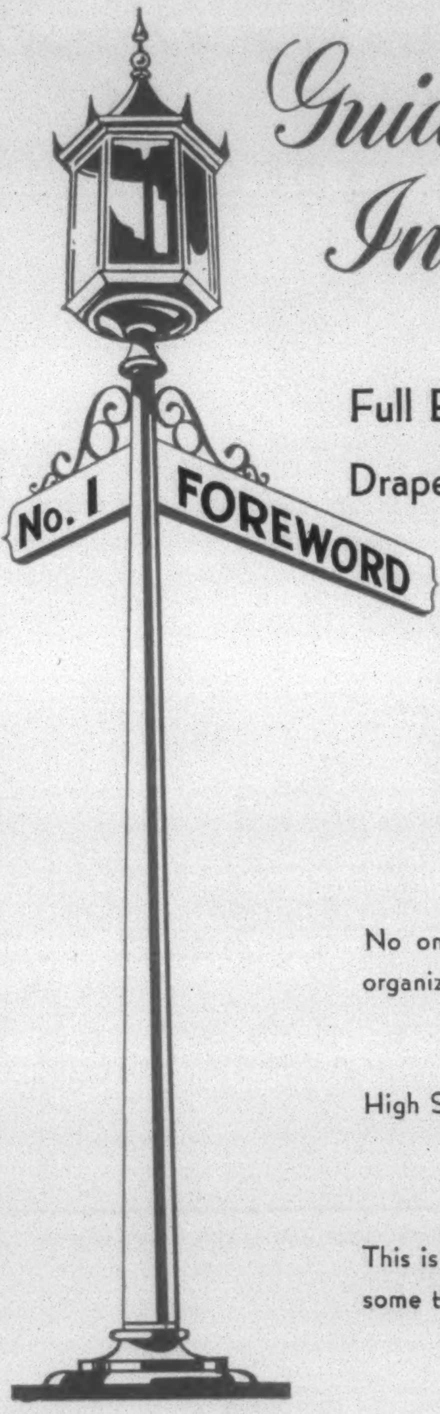


In upholding the Federal Trade Commission's right "to protect the consuming public," in the "Philippine Mahogany cases," the U.S. Supreme Court has cheered those favoring the F.T.C.—endorsed word "Rayon."

A British authority declares that the use of rayon is expanding the textile industry without restricting other fibers. Both cotton and silk are benefiting in textile fields that rayon has helped open up.

ADV.

Guide Posts to Increased Production



Full Efficiency of

Draper High Speed Looms

Is Possible Only

WITH

- The Best of Loomfixing
- Adequate Lubrication
- High Grade Yarns
- The Best of Modern Slashing
- Proper Humidity and Temperature Control

No one man can be an Expert in all these lines. You need organized and intimate supervision of each one.

Are You Getting It?

High Speed Looms have changed requirements in many particulars.
Things once of little importance have become
Matters of First Importance.

This is the First of a Series of Ads in which we will try to tell you some things Mills should do on High Speed Looms to

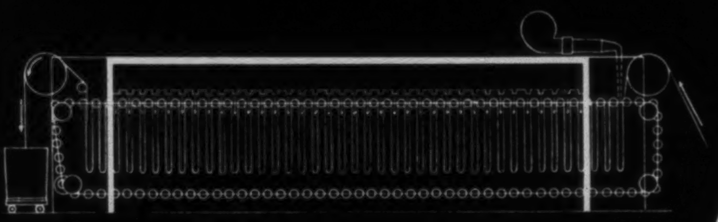
Insure the Best in Quantity
and Quality of Product

First in a Series

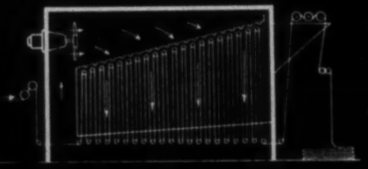
Of What Well-Managed Mills
Are Doing to Get the Best
Results in Weaving

DRAPER CORPORATION
HOPEDALE, MASSACHUSETTS

CURING EQUIPMENT *Engineered* TO YOUR NEEDS



Proctor Loop-Curer, especially recommended for high capacities.



Proctor Roller-Curer, designed for moderate production requirements.

In curing resin treated fabrics, there is no room for guesswork. That's why each installation of Proctor equipment is engineered to meet the individual curing problem. Since successful curing is only accomplished by subjecting the cloth to the correct high temperature for the proper amount of time, it is impossible to place too much emphasis on the selection of equipment.

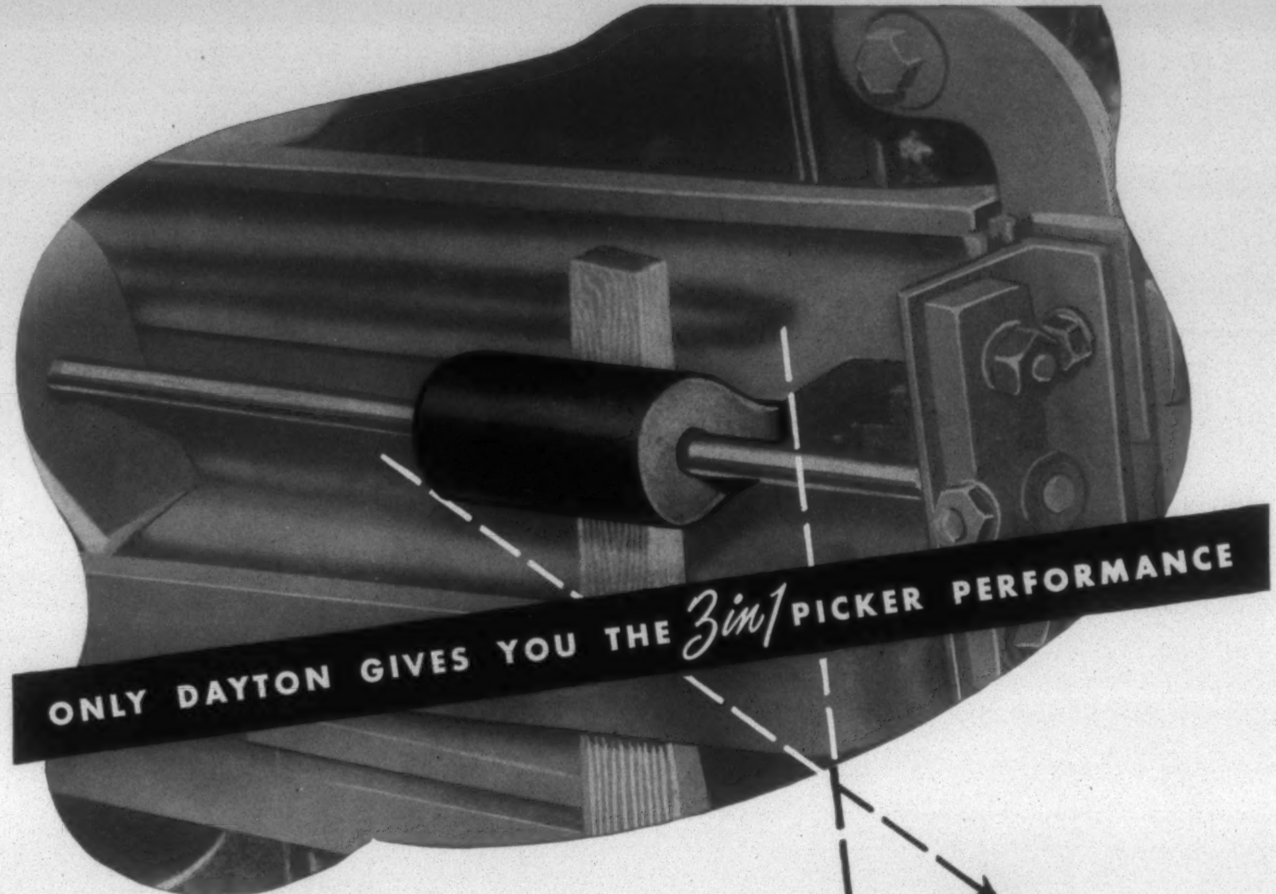
Absolutely uniform temperature is required throughout the entire machine for proper curing. Not only that, but proper circulation of heated air is a vital factor. It must be such that not only is the temperature uniformly maintained, but must provide for a proper relative exhaust of air from within the curing chamber.

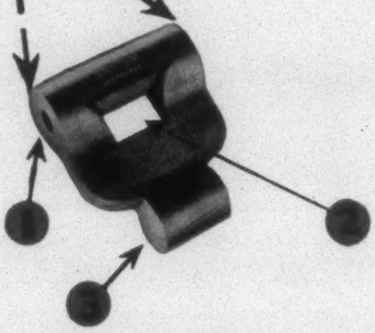
All factors affecting temperatures, humidity and circulation must be carefully controlled. The time that goods are in the curer is another factor which must be controlled to the split second, if curing is to be properly accomplished.

During the past several months we have done considerable work in the designing and building of specialized machinery for use in curing resin treated fabrics. If you have a curing problem, write to us about it today. Our research men will consider your problem and then recommend a piece of equipment that will be engineered to your needs in every detail.

P&S

PROCTOR & SCHWARTZ, INC.
PHILADELPHIA 20, PA.





The Dayton Reversible Drop Box Picker is an excellent example of what we call a "tailored" product—tailored to do a job, to save you money and to up your production. As you know, a reversible drop box picker has three functions to perform. By the very nature of those three functions, the three parts required to perform them should have different physical properties. Those three physical properties have been incorporated into the Dayton Drop Box Picker. For details read the captions, right.

Dayton Pickers, like all Dayton textile products, outlast and outperform because *we know how to build into rubber products the precise properties dictated by the nature of the work to be done.*

If you are not already using Dayton Pickers a trial order will convince you. Write for prices and complete information.

THE DAYTON RUBBER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Dayton 1, Ohio • Waynesville, N. C.
Main Sales Office: Woodside Building, Greenville, S. C.

1 Around the spindle hole of Dayton's Reversible Drop Box Picker is a hard composition bearing surface. It won't wear egg-shaped. No lubrication required.

2 Where the picker stick contacts this picker the proper amount of cushion has been built in to take the impact. Less wear here.

3 A still softer composition is used at the shuttle contact. This eliminates shuttle point loosening, helps assure a perfect throw throughout the life of the picker.

Dayton Rubber

FAMOUS DAYCO SYNTHETIC RUBBER PRODUCTS SINCE 1934

CONDITIONED AIR *by Bahnson*

SPECIFIED BY MANUFACTURER OF QUALITY YARNS

WISCASSETT MILLS COMPANY, Albemarle, N. C., is recognized as a producer of quality yarns—through unexcelled production methods that obtain superiority even with the high standards that exist today in the textile field.

Wiscassett Spinning Room

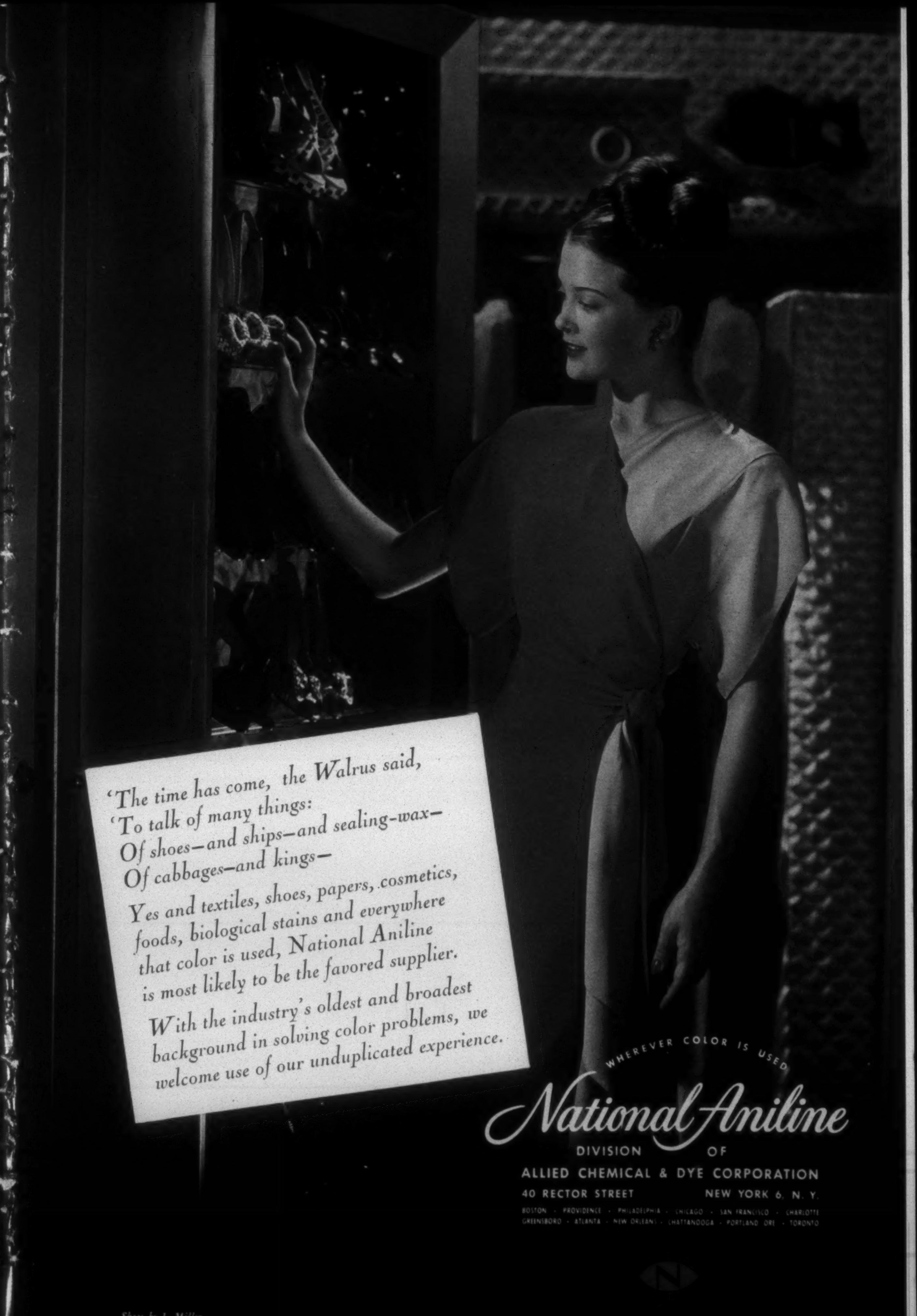
Electrostatic Air Cleaner with Bahnson Humiduct

To meet the rigid specifications required for the efficient production of highest quality yarns Bahnson has engineered this "Humiduct" System to combine accurate humidity and temperature control with electrostatic air cleaning.

The Bahnson Humiduct is a unit system of air conditioning for humidifying, cooling, heating, ventilating, filtering and dehumidifying in any desired combination.

Bahnson System
POSITIVE CIRCULATION LOWER OPERATING COST
AIR CONDITIONING ENGINEERS
THE BAHNSON CO WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

886 Drewry St., Atlanta, Ga.
93 Worth St., New York City
W. J. Westaway Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario
703 Embree Crescent, Westfield, N. J.
A-3 Virginian Apts., Greenville, S. C.
553 S Figueroa St., Los Angeles, Cal.



'The time has come, the Walrus said,
'To talk of many things:
Of shoes—and ships—and sealing-wax—
Of cabbages—and kings—

Yes and textiles, shoes, papers, cosmetics, foods, biological stains and everywhere that color is used, National Aniline is most likely to be the favored supplier.

With the industry's oldest and broadest background in solving color problems, we welcome use of our unduplicated experience.

WHEREVER COLOR IS USED

National Aniline

DIVISION OF
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET NEW YORK 6, N. Y.
BOSTON · PROVIDENCE · PHILADELPHIA · CHICAGO · SAN FRANCISCO · CHARLOTTE
GREENSBORO · ATLANTA · NEW ORLEANS · CHATTANOOGA · PORTLAND ORE · TORONTO

Shoes by I. Miller

color

..THE MASTER SALESMAN

FRANKLIN PROCESS COLORS, skillfully selected and combined, are doing wonders for the women's footwear industry (see samples herewith).

Have you considered Franklin Process Colored Yarns for your products? They are "conveniently yours" from one or all of four plants with a total capacity of over 600,000 lbs. a week. They are also uniform as to shade and quality, for all plants use identical formulas for standard shades and the same type of equipment.

Our services include a yarn department and color consultation, which operate without extra cost to you.

today's answer to better water repellent and stain resistant fabrics . . .

PARAMUL** 115 Water Repellent, born of wartime needs, is a Cyanamid textile finish that imparts water repellency and stain resistance to fabrics for outer wear and equipment purposes.

PARAMUL 115 IMPREGNATES THE FIBRES of a fabric with minute wax particles and aluminum salts, without any stiffening effects. It may be used with highly satisfactory results on cotton, rayon, linen and wool fabrics.

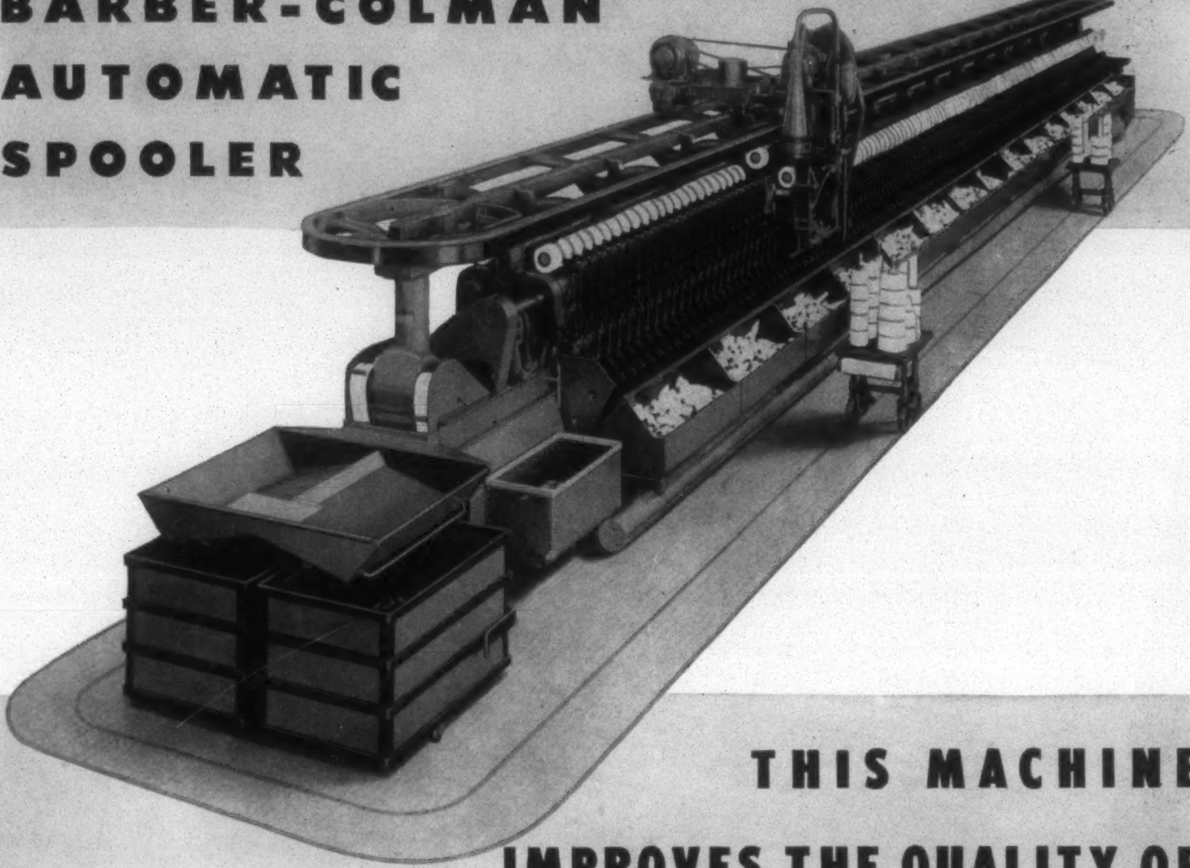
BECAUSE OF ITS FINE PARTICLE SIZE— PARAMUL 115 is a fluid emulsion that remains stable over a wide range of temperatures from freezing to tropical conditions. And it is safely stored without breaking down over long periods of time.

EASILY AND ECONOMICALLY APPLIED— PARAMUL 115 is odorless and harmless to skin or fabrics. Try PARAMUL 115 today and find out how it can help you cash in on the highly profitable market for water repellent fabrics. The services of our technical staff and research laboratories are at your disposal in using this product to achieve the best results in imparting water repellency and stain resistance to your fabrics.

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORPORATION
(A Unit of American Cyanamid Company)
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

Among Cyanamid Products for the Textile Industry Are . . .
Penetrants • Softeners • Finishes • Sizing Compounds • DECERESOL* OT Wetting Agents
PARAMUL** 115 Water Repellent, and other Specialties and Heavy Chemicals.
*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. **Trade-mark

BARBER-COLMAN AUTOMATIC SPOOLER



THIS MACHINE IMPROVES THE QUALITY OF EVERY FOLLOWING STEP IN CLOTH PRODUCTION

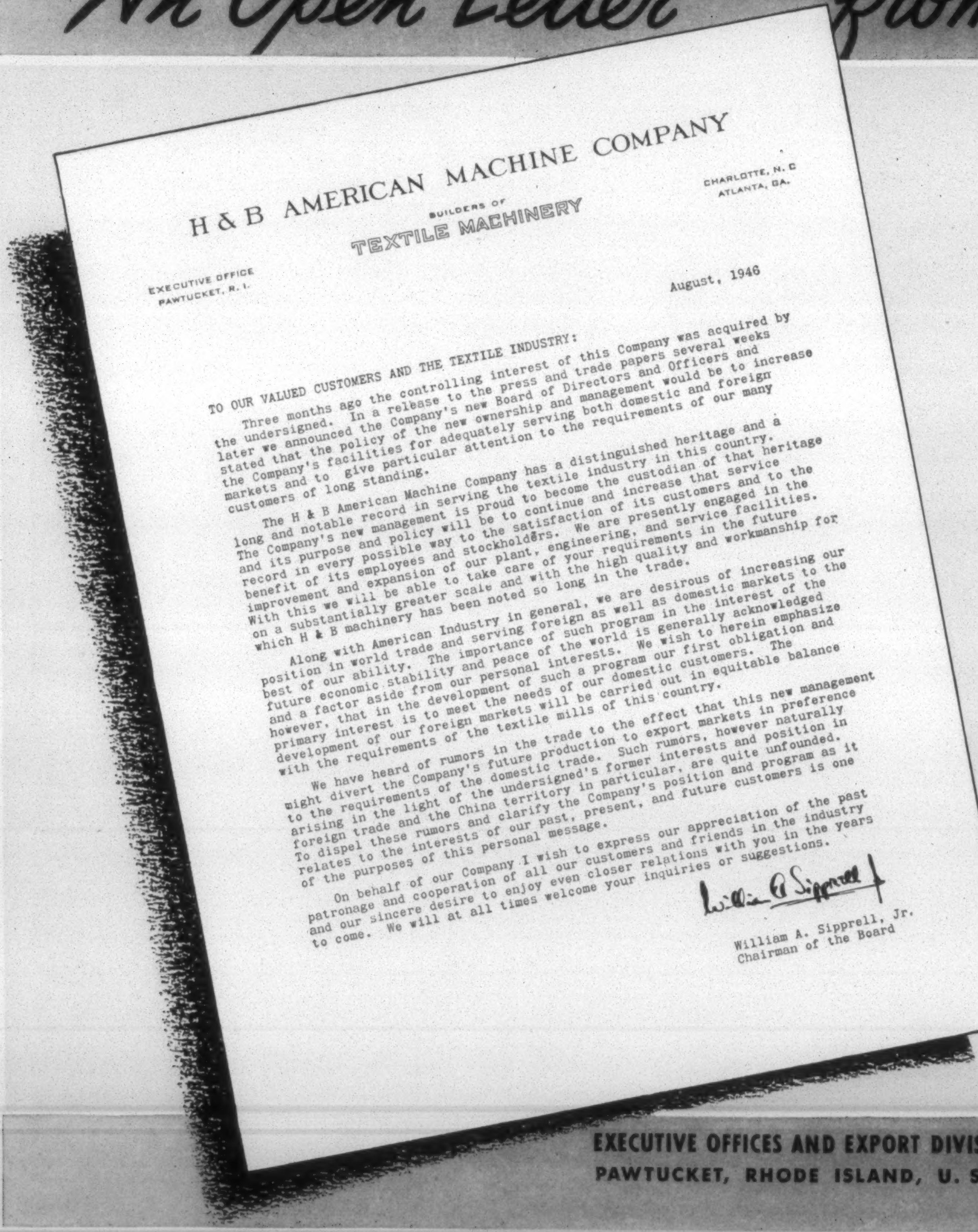
ANY mill man who wants to do something about improving efficiency of operations and quality of his product will be well advised to investigate the advantages of Barber-Colman Automatic Spoolers. These machines not only are a better means for winding yarn from bobbins onto warper cheeses, but they also produce substantial improvements in following operations. Experience in many mills shows that Barber-Colman Automatic Spoolers deliver a better package to the warper, and this results in better beams to the slashers, better loom beams to the weave shed, and better cloth to the finishers. Efficiency is improved because there are less warper stops, more economical slashing, fewer loom stops, and less seconds. The machine gives very little trouble, requires few service calls, and delivers a uniform package steadily with a minimum of down time. *Ask your Barber-Colman Representative for complete information.*

AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS • SUPER-SPEED WARPERS • WARP TYING MACHINES • DRAWING-IN MACHINES

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY
ROCKFORD • ILLINOIS • U. S. A.
FRAMINGHAM, MASS., U. S. A. GREENVILLE, S. C., U. S. A. MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

H & B AMERICAN

An Open Letter from



H & B AMERICAN MACHINE COMPANY
BUILDERS OF
TEXTILE MACHINERY

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
PAWTUCKET, R. I.

CHARLOTTE, N. C
ATLANTA, GA.

August, 1946

TO OUR VALUED CUSTOMERS AND THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY:

Three months ago the controlling interest of this Company was acquired by the undersigned. In a release to the press and trade papers several weeks later we announced the Company's new Board of Directors and Officers and stated that the policy of the new ownership and management would be to increase the Company's facilities for adequately serving both domestic and foreign markets and to give particular attention to the requirements of our many customers of long standing.

The H & B American Machine Company has a distinguished heritage and a long and notable record in serving the textile industry in this country. The Company's new management is proud to become the custodian of that heritage and its purpose and policy will be to continue and increase that service record in every possible way to the satisfaction of its customers and to the benefit of its employees and stockholders. We are presently engaged in the improvement and expansion of our plant, engineering, and service facilities. With this we will be able to take care of your requirements in the future on a substantially greater scale and with the high quality and workmanship for which H & B machinery has been noted so long in the trade.

Along with American Industry in general, we are desirous of increasing our position in world trade and serving foreign as well as domestic markets to the best of our ability. The importance of such program in the interest of the future economic stability and peace of the world is generally acknowledged and a factor aside from our personal interests. We wish to herein emphasize however, that in the development of such a program our first obligation and primary interest is to meet the needs of our domestic customers. The development of our foreign markets will be carried out in equitable balance with the requirements of the textile mills of this country.

We have heard of rumors in the trade to the effect that this new management might divert the Company's future production to export markets in preference to the requirements of the domestic trade. Such rumors, however naturally arising in the light of the undersigned's former interests and position in foreign trade and the China territory in particular, are quite unfounded. To dispel these rumors and clarify the Company's position and program as it relates to the interests of our past, present, and future customers is one of the purposes of this personal message.

On behalf of our Company I wish to express our appreciation of the past patronage and cooperation of all our customers and friends in the industry and our sincere desire to enjoy even closer relations with you in the years to come. We will at all times welcome your inquiries or suggestions.

William A. Sipprell, Jr.
Chairman of the Board

EXECUTIVE OFFICES AND EXPORT DIVISION
PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND, U. S. A.

MACHINE COMPANY

The New Management

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

William A. Sipprell, Jr., Chairman
Louis C. Edgar, Jr.
Elmer J. McVey
Frederick J. deLorme
Walter H. Greenwood
Melville F. Weston

OFFICERS

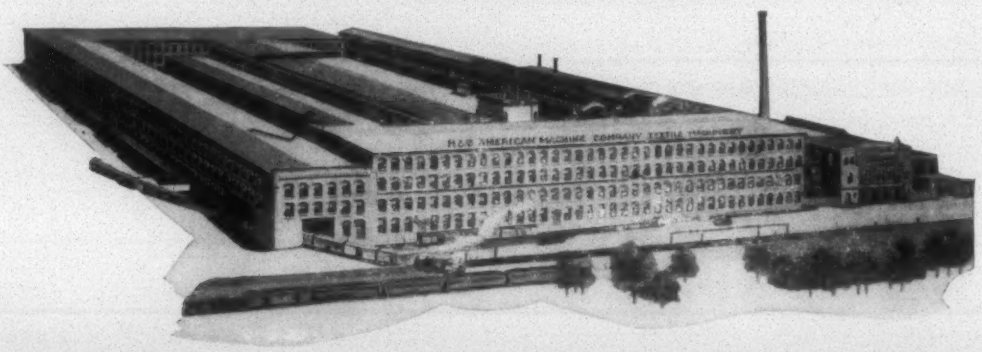
William A. Sipprell, Jr.
Chairman of the Board
Louis C. Edgar, Jr.
President
Elmer J. McVey
Exec. V.P. and Gen. Mgr.
Frederick J. deLorme
Secretary-Treasurer
Walter H. Greenwood
Assistant Secretary
Alden B. Ackerman
Assistant Treasurer

BRANCH SALES EXECUTIVES

ATLANTA, GA.—J. Carlile Martin, Mgr.; Herman J. Jones, Asst. Mgr.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Fritz Zweifel, Mgr.; Fred Dickinson, Asst. Mgr.;
J. T. Miller, Southern Service Mgr.

THE H & B LINE—for COTTON AND SYNTHETIC FIBRES

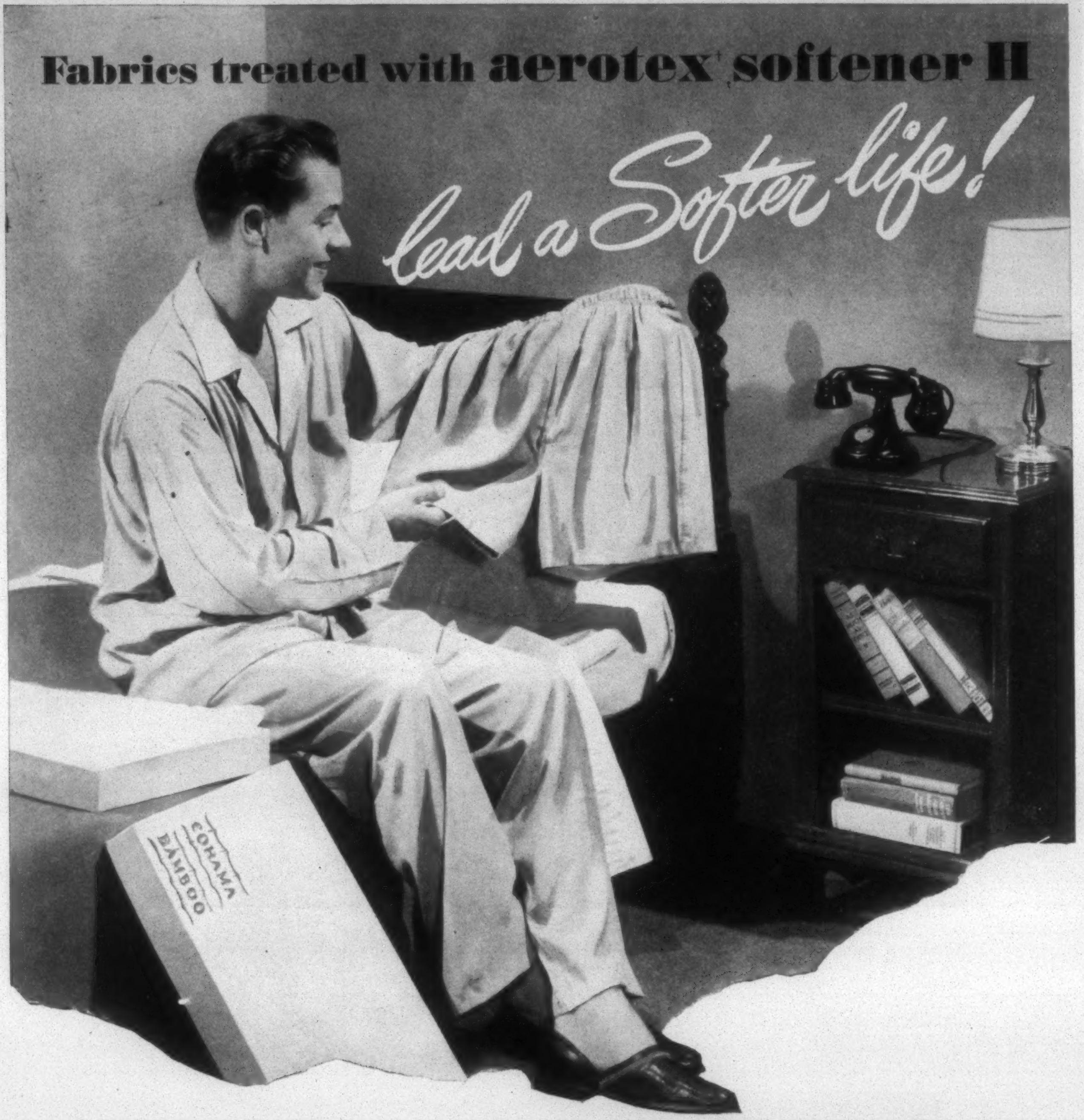
BLENDING FEEDERS • OPENING EQUIPMENT • ONE-PROCESS PICKERS • REVOLVING FLAT CARDS • DRAWING FRAMES • ROVING FRAMES • HIGH-DRAFT ROVING SYSTEMS • SPINNING FRAMES • HIGH-DRAFT SPINNING SYSTEMS — CASABLANCAS AND 4-ROLL • TWISTERS • RUBBER COVERING MACHINERY


H&B AMERICAN MACHINE COMPANY TEXTILE MACHINERY

BRANCH SALES OFFICES

ATLANTA, GA.—815 Citizens & Southern National Bank Building • CHARLOTTE, N. C.—1201-1203 Johnston Building

Fabrics treated with aerotex† softener H



AEROTEX† SOFTENER H imparts unparalleled softness of hand and suppleness of drape to wool, cotton and rayon textiles. Because of these qualities, fabrics treated with AEROTEX SOFTENER H are already enjoying a new and greater customer satisfaction the country over.

For example, *Cohama Bamboo,* "the fabric of tomorrow"... here today—is silky to the hand... light in texture... and has appealing softness because it has been treated with AEROTEX SOFTENER H. No wonder then, that men choose it unhesitatingly for their personal wardrobes.

As a durable, synthetic type softener, AEROTEX SOFTENER H fills a long felt need in the textile industry. It combines readily with most of the synthetic resins, and does not discolor white goods nor interfere with crease-resistant properties. AEROTEX SOFTENER H also serves as an excellent wetting agent.

Especially desirable for apparel fabrics requiring maximum softness.

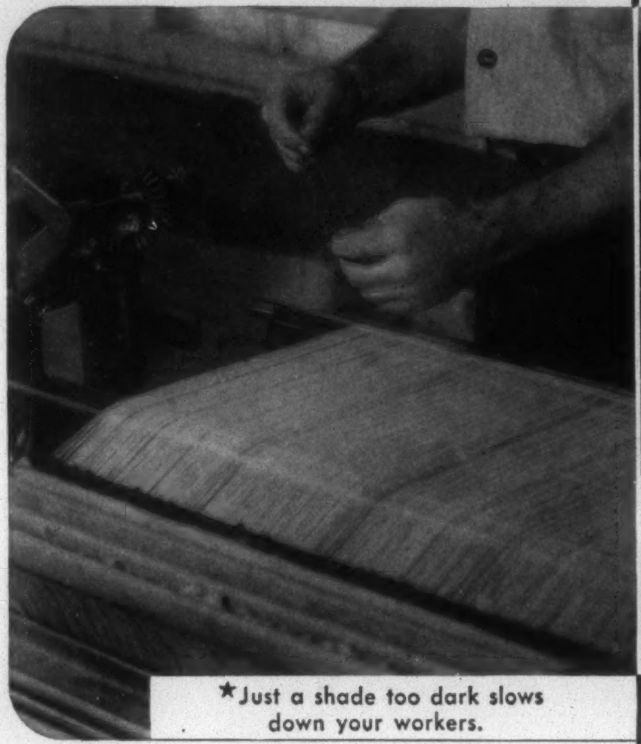
AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
TEXTILE RESIN DEPARTMENT
BOUND BROOK, NEW JERSEY
New York • Boston • Philadelphia • Providence • Charlotte • Chicago

LANASET Resin • SHEERSET† Resin*
AEROTEX† Softener H • LACET† Resin

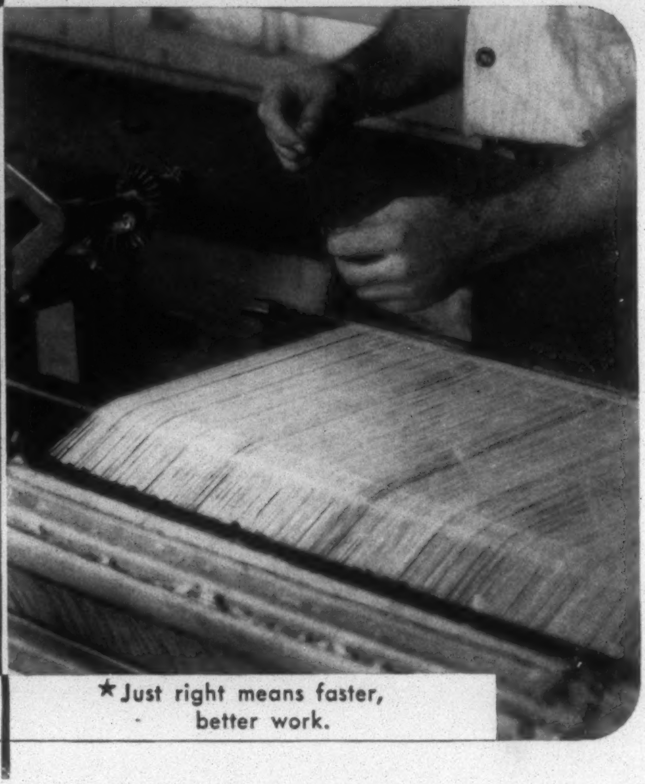
**Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. †Trade-mark of American Cyanamid Company*

BORDERLINE VISION*

"Chiseling" Your Profits?



★Just a shade too dark slows down your workers.



★Just right means faster, better work.

Lower Production Costs With Wheeler Skilled Lighting!

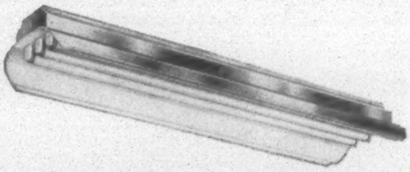
You may not realize you're being "chiseled". Lighting that's just a shade too dim may be hard to spot at a glance. But...

Borderline Vision in many a plant cuts into profits because of little, individual production slow-downs. A careful worker may take a second look... a careless one may make a mistake that means rejects. Little slow-downs that add up to an expensive lag in production because light is not just right.

Since 1881 Wheeler engineers have specialized in eliminating these lighting handicaps. Wheeler Reflectors are engineered to control light – to put light to work where it's needed – on the job. Their special, high reflection factor gets maximum illumination from standard lamps. And their rugged, porcelain-enamel coated construction means long service and minimum maintenance.

Learn why better work and reduced costs are almost automatic when you install Wheeler Skilled Lighting. Write today for full details on Wheeler incandescent and fluorescent lighting fixtures. **Wheeler Reflector Co., 275 Congress St., Boston 10, Mass.** Representatives in New York and principal cities.

Distributed Exclusively Through Electrical Wholesalers



All-Steel Open-End Fluorescent Unit

Available for two or three 40-watt, or two 100-watt lamps. Broad wiring channel with accessible, enclosed ballast. Mounts from chain or conduit, individually or in continuous runs.

RLM Solid Neck Incandescent Reflector

Maximum lighting efficiency for either indoor or outdoor use. Expertly designed, ruggedly built. 75 to 1500 watts.

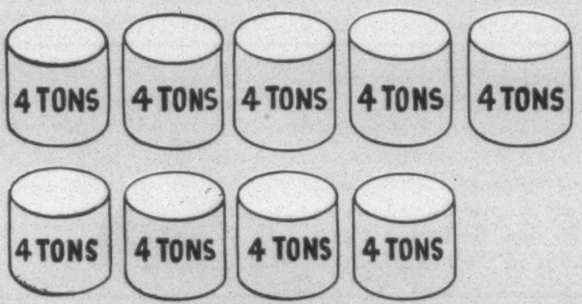
Wheeler Reflectors

SKILLED LIGHTING

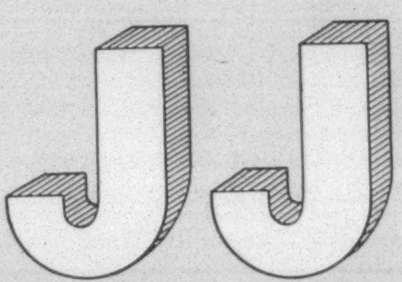
MADE BY SPECIALISTS IN LIGHTING EQUIPMENT SINCE 1881

DO YOU HAVE ALL THE FACTS ON CONTINUOUS BLEACHING?

Do you know the savings possible with a Butterworth Continuous Bleaching Range—savings in equipment, floor space, steam, chemicals and labor?

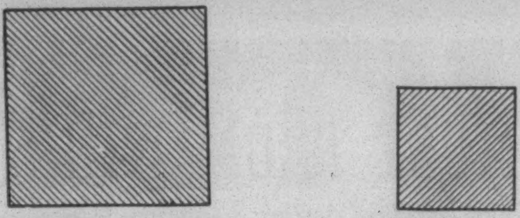


NINE 4-TON KIERS

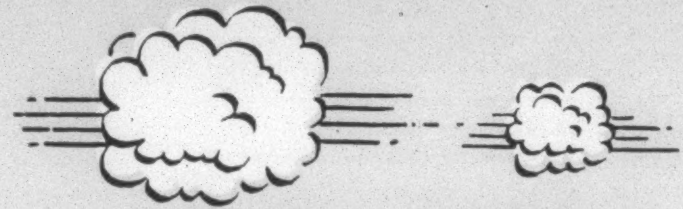


TWO 3,000-Lb. "J"-BOXES

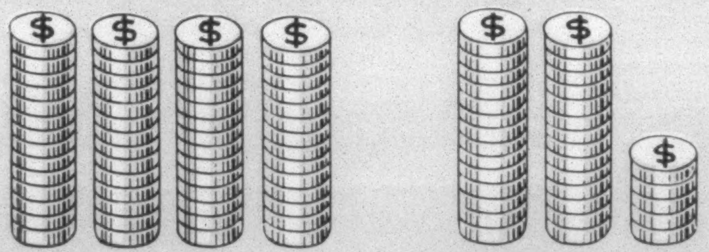
EQUIPMENT: In kier bleaching, it takes nine 4-ton kiers to achieve a daily production of 36 tons of 5.0 yard goods. In a Butterworth Continuous Bleaching Range, two "J"-boxes will do the same work.


3,000 Sq. Ft.
1,350 Sq. Ft.

FLOOR SPACE: A Butterworth Continuous Bleaching Range requiring 1,350 square feet of floor space does the work of nine 4-ton kiers requiring 3,000 square feet of floor space — a 55 per cent saving.


288,000 Lbs.
70,560 Lbs.

STEAM: To bleach 1,000 pounds of cloth in kiers requires 4,000 lbs. of steam. To bleach 1,000 lbs. of cloth in a Butterworth Continuous Bleaching Range requires only 980 lbs. of steam.



CHEMICALS AND LABOR: Savings up to 40 per cent in the cost of chemicals and labor are achieved in Butterworth Continuous Bleaching Ranges. In kier boiling, if the bleach is not satisfactory there is a time loss of 18 to 24 hours. In continuous bleaching, there are inspection windows in the "J"-boxes to permit checking at any stage and each yard of goods is bleached in approximately two hours.

•

Butterworth equipment for Continuous Bleaching Ranges includes "J"-Boxes, Washers, Caustic and Peroxide Saturators, and Heater Tubes. The new and improved "J"-Boxes are made of heavy gauge stainless steel which gives added strength . . . prevents retarding formerly caused by bulging and buckling. The latest type horizontal 6-roll washer is equal to about four conventional boxes, and uses air pressure for greater control of the rolls.

The economies afforded by Butterworth Continuous Bleaching Ranges (either DuPont or Becco Process) are the result of 126 years experience in the Wet End of Textile Finishing. These savings and this experience can be yours. Write us today.

BUTTERWORTH

H. W. BUTTERWORTH & SONS COMPANY, Philadelphia 25, Pa.

TEXTILE FINISHING MACHINERY COMPANY DIVISION, Providence, R. I. • 1211 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. • W. J. Westaway Co., Hamilton, Ont. • ARGENTINA: Storer & Cia., Chacabuco 443-49, Buenos Aires • BOLIVIA: Schneiter & Cia., Ltda., La Paz • BRAZIL: Oscar Bandler, Caixa Postal 3193, Sao Paulo • CHILE: Schneiter & Cia., Ltda., Casilla 2864, Santiago • COLOMBIA: C. E. Halaby & Co., Apartado 139, Medellin • ECUADOR: Richard O. Custer, S. A., Quito. MEXICO: I. Slobotzky, Avenida Uruguay 55, Mexico, D. F. • PERU: Custer & Thommen, Casilla 733, Lima • URUGUAY: Storer & Cia., Ltda., Calle Paysandu 1022, Montevideo • VENEZUELA: Herbert Zander & Co., Apartado Postal 1291, Caracas.

THIS IS NO. 58 OF A SERIES ON

GETTING THE MOST FROM WINDING

Information about winding designed to show improvements in winding equipment and new ideas in the winding operation

DEVELOPMENTS IN NYLON SIZING AND CONING

Mill experience has brought out the desirability of several changes in the procedure of handling nylon in preparation for pineapple coning.

It has been found that steaming *after* sizing has a tendency to soften the size and cause the coils of yarn to stick together. For this reason, most throwing mills have discontinued steaming *after* sizing and have instead increased the period of steaming after twisting and before sizing from 1½ to 2½ hours. Some mills report steaming as long as 3 hours.

The lagging time in the sizing area has also been changed. Instead of periods of 12 to 24 hours previously recommended, lagging from 16 to 20 hours now seems to be the general practice, with temperature in the sizing room at 84° and the relative humidity at 50%.

In the coning area, also, more lagging time may be required, for faults in winding have been traced to a too short lagging period. For an 8-ounce package, 12 to 16 hours are allowed for lagging, instead of limiting the period to 12 hours. Temperature is maintained at 76° and humidity at 70%.

In the earlier installations of the No. 50 Coning Machine for pineapple coning of nylon, the use of a 5-ounce Differential Pressure Weight was recommended. It is now considered that more satisfactory results are obtained by using 10-ounce and 5-ounce Weights together, making a total of 15 ounces and providing a pressure of 30-35 ounces at the start of winding.

CONTROLLING TENSION ON THE ROTO-CONER*

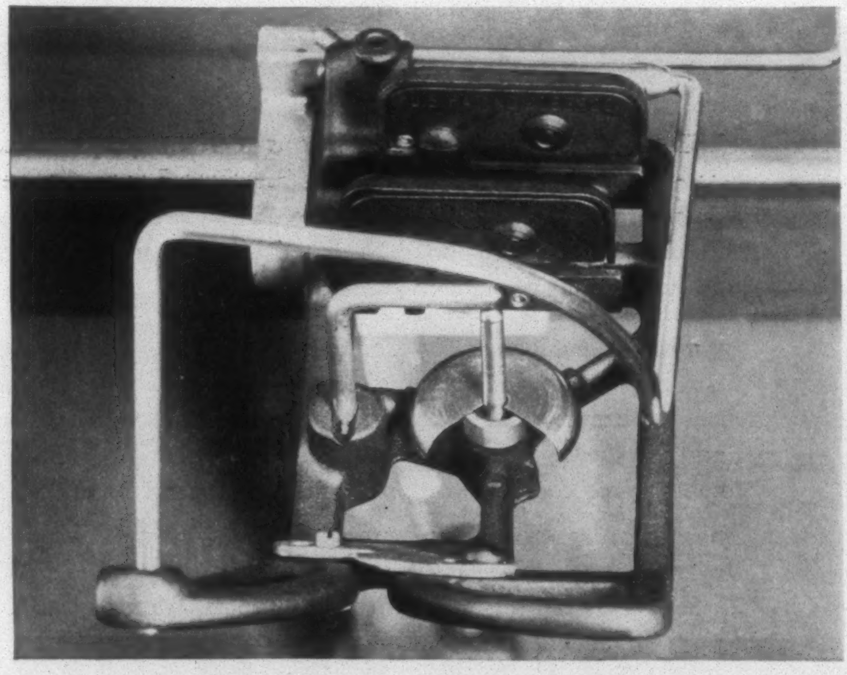
While the tension *weights* govern the *amount* of applied tension on the yarn, it is the behavior of the *discs* that governs the *evenness* of the tension. And the control exerted by the discs is provided primarily by the lower disc, for if the lower disc is in control, the upper disc has to be in control.

Both discs should be free to turn constantly, so that wear on the discs will be evenly distributed and there will be no chance for lint to collect between the discs causing the upper disc to lift, with resultant loss of tension.

However, in most cases, it is not desirable to have the discs spin too rapidly, because in the event an end breaks, the yarn is inclined to tangle between the discs. Even while running, the yarn might be thrown out from between the discs. (Occasionally it is necessary to have both discs turn rapidly in order to throw out trash and lint, as when winding yarn containing a large number of seeds, or when cones of coarse yarn are used as a supply and there is not the benefit of frequent bobbin changes to permit cleaning the discs. In general, however, the lower disc should turn slowly.)

The cast-iron Tension Bracket on the Roto-Coner* has several means of controlling the lower disc. The Tension Disc Collar (44-475-2) is used when winding a very fine yarn. Placed under the lower disc with the flat side of the disc up, it will help the disc to turn even when tension is at a minimum. Placing the disc cupped side up reduces the tendency to turn, and without the Collar the freedom of movement is even further reduced. It is not necessary to use the Collar when winding coarse yarns with a large amount of applied tension.

Control of turning may also be obtained by setting the Guide Plate (44-109) more to the right for faster turning, or to the left for slower turning. (This part is 44-109-2 on Paraffin and Double Disc Tension Assemblies.)



No. 44 Tension Bracket with lower disc cut away to show Tension Disc Collar.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

July 1946

See our Catalog in TEXTILE WORLD YEARBOOK
23.6-1

"THERE'S A UNIVERSAL WINDER FOR EVERY TEXTILE NEED"

UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY

PROVIDENCE BOSTON PHILADELPHIA UTICA CHARLOTTE ATLANTA CHICAGO LOS ANGELES MONTREAL and HAMILTON

DYESTUFFS

CIBA

A name symbolic of quality dyestuffs ever since the pioneering days of dyestuff chemistry.

DYESTUFFS • CHEMICALS • INTERMEDIATES

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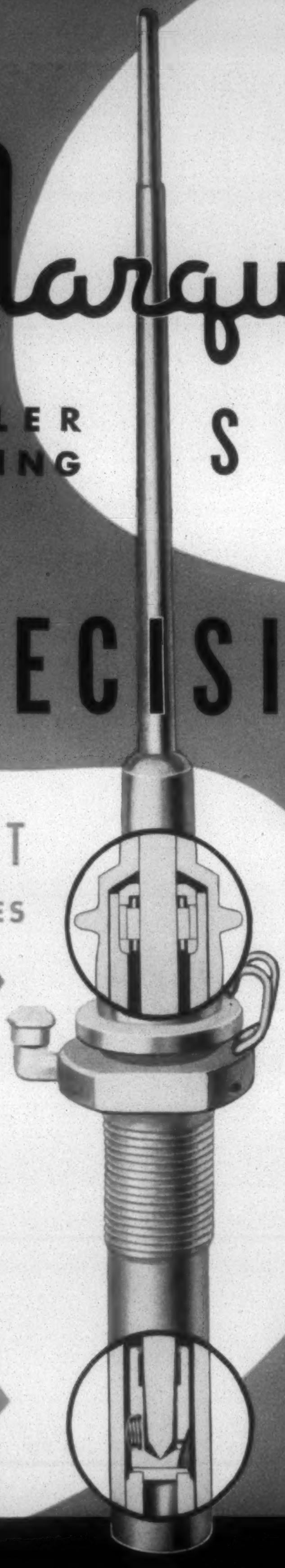
VAT DYES OF THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

Marquette

ROLLER BEARING SPINDLES

PRECISION BUILT

for MAXIMUM EFFICIENCY



2 IMPORTANT MARQUETTE FEATURES

1. PRECISION ROLLER BEARING of extra capacity carries the radial load smoothly and with a minimum of power consumption.
2. FULL FLOATING FOOTSTEP BEARING supports all of the weight and acts as a vibration dampener; an unbalanced load can generally center or adjust itself. This bearing is hardened and ground and has a lapped seat.

In scores of mills throughout the country, Marquette roller bearing spindles have won acclaim for smooth trouble-free operation. And no wonder, for they are precision built for maximum efficiency, economy and long life. With Marquette roller bearing spindles you can get better yarn, increased production, savings in power consumption, reduced maintenance costs and other advantages.

The Marquette METAL PRODUCTS CO.
CLEVELAND 10, OHIO

Manufacturers of: HYDRAULIC AND ELECTRIC WINDSHIELD WIPERS FOR AIRCRAFT
HYDRAULIC GOVERNORS FOR DIESEL ENGINES • ROLLER BEARING TEXTILE SPINDLES • FUEL OIL PUMPS
AIR COMPRESSORS • PRECISION PARTS AND ASSEMBLIES

Southern Representative: Byrd Miller, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.

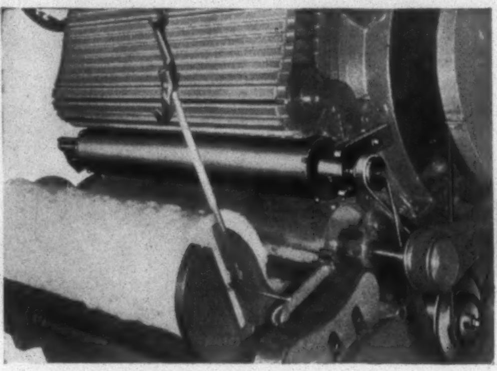
Extra Cleaning at No Additional Operating Cost

. . . an advantage which no mill can overlook today

Buyers of yarns and fabrics are becoming more and more critical of imperfections such as neps, peppery leaf and broken seed fragments in their goods.

One of the well-known mills in the "quality class" has recently completed a series of tests on the Saco-Lowell Continuous Stripper and Waste Control Screen which have been in operation in their mill for the past year. They found that in addition to the extra cleaning effected by this equipment the return on their investment in one year was approximately 86%.

A survey of your plant might show how the Continuous Stripper and Waste Control Screen could also be of definite advantage to your mill.

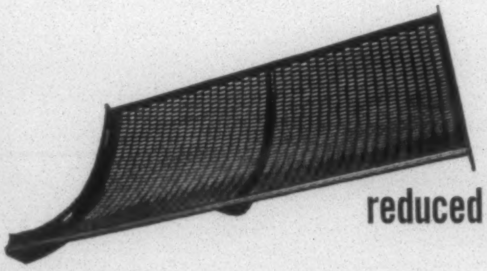


investment in the Continuous Stripper returned in one year 86%

Waste Control Screen reduced neps 39%

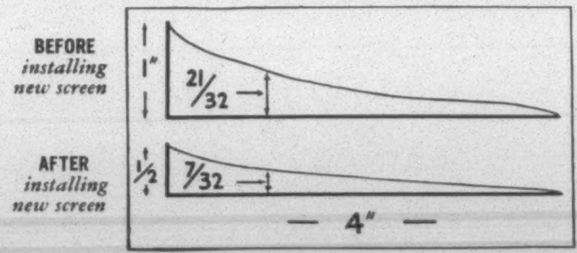
BEFORE *installing new screen*: .780 neps *per sq. inch*

AFTER *installing new screen*: .481 neps *per sq. inch*



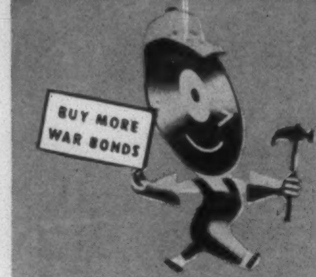
reduced foreign matter 26%

reduced mean staple length in fly 67%



Saco-Lowell Shops

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
Charlotte Greenville Atlanta



MUSIC CUTS ABSENTEEISM !

ABSENTEEISM in war plants may indicate excessive worker fatigue, boredom, or poor morale.

Industrial music has materially reduced absenteeism in a number of industries.

Nervous tension of workers is relieved, and worker spirits boosted by the use of selected music at fatigue periods occurring during each shift. Many users report that greater safety consciousness is an additional benefit of music.

Results of research to date prove that:

(1) Productive efficiency of piece workers is increased.
(2) Quality of work is improved; rejects lessened.
(3) Dispensary visits are decreased.
(4) Morale is better; workers like music.
(5) Absenteeism is reduced materially.

These results, actually proved by scientific research, can be reproduced in other plants. Why not yours? An RCA sound system suitable for industrial music also provides paging facilities for locating key personnel quickly, for point-to-point communication, and for emergency maintenance work; it is also an excellent medium for reaching all employees instantly.

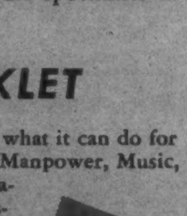
RCA Industrial Music Service

Besides supplying complete sound systems, RCA Industrial Music Service provides selected recordings from the great library of RCA Victor and Bluebird music.

Subscribers to this service also receive the benefits of RCA psychological research in industrial music, and the help of RCA specialists in planning effective programs.

FREE BOOKLET

The story of industrial music and what it can do for you is told in the new booklet, "Manpower, Music, and Morale," sent without obligation, on request, to your RCA distributor, whose address appears below. Inquiries from states other than those listed should be directed to: Department 68-1, Radio Corporation of America, 530 Citizens & Southern Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga.

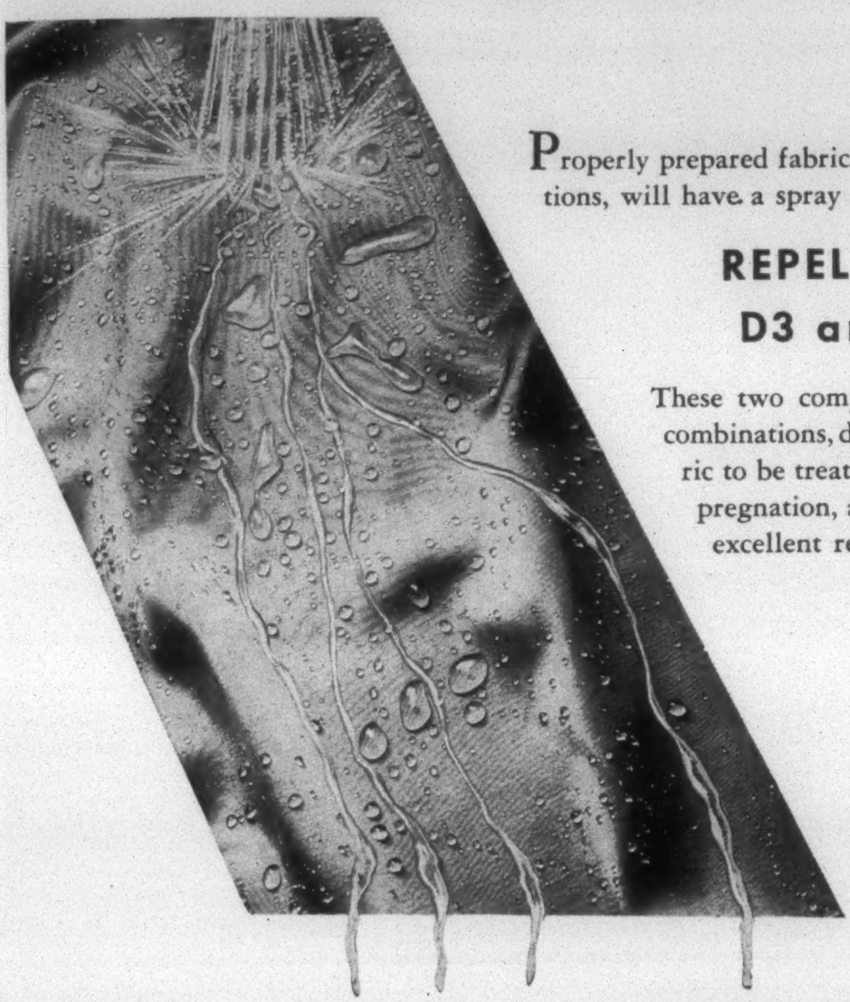


RCA INDUSTRIAL MUSIC SERVICE

SOUTHERN RADIO CORPORATION
1201 West Morehead St., Charlotte, North Car.
distributor for North and South Carolina

THE YANCEY COMPANY, INC.
340 W. Peachtree Street, N. W., Atlanta 3, Ga.
distributor for Georgia, Alabama, & Tennessee

SPRAY RATING 100



Properly prepared fabrics, treated according to directions, will have a spray rating of 100 when you use

REPEL-O-TEX
D3 and D4*

These two compounds are used in varying combinations, depending on the fibre and fabric to be treated. A full dip with good impregnation, as from a deep box, will give excellent results in jig, pad or quetsch.

*Registered U. S. Patent Office

Durable

Repel-O-Tex-treated fabrics have durable water repellency. After three washings (at 100°F.) with 0.1% soap and 0.05% soda ash, or three dry cleanings (U. S. Army Specifications), the spray rating will still be 70 or better.

No Baking or After Treatments

Finished fabrics require no baking or after treatments subsequent to jigging, padding or quetsching in Repel-O-Tex. They are dried and handled in the normal manner.

For Cotton, Rayon and Other Fabrics

Repel-O-Tex D3 and D4 can be used for durable and effective water repellency on cotton, viscose, acetate and all other textiles. Completely dependable results will be consistently obtained when the fabric is properly prepared before treatment and the specific use-formulae for these compounds are carefully followed.

* * *

Investigate this superior water repellent.
It's stain and perspiration resistant, too!

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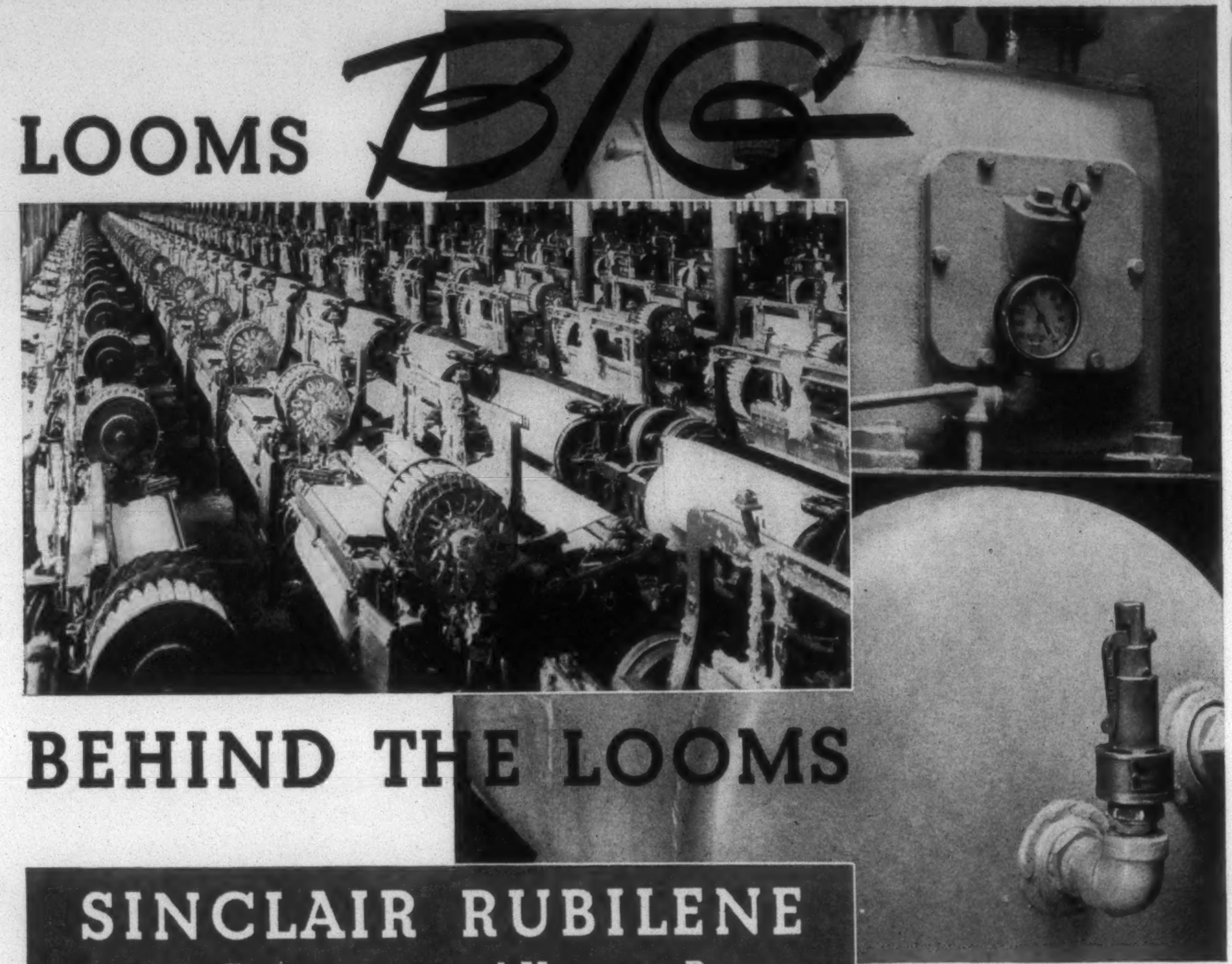
onyx CHEMICALS FOR DYEING AND FINISHING



LOOMS *BIG*

BEHIND THE LOOMS

SINCLAIR RUBILENE

for Air Compressor and Vacuum Pumps

When "work" runs bad—when production is cut because of "pick-outs" and the percent of "seconds" is on the increase, look behind the looms. Lack of air for "blow-down" between beam doffs and during "scheduled cleaning" periods because of air compressor or vacuum pump failure often lowers quality and production.

Keep air compressors and pumps in top operating condition by making sure lubrication is correct. Use Sinclair RUBILENE OIL for air compressors and vacuum pumps.

A long history of satisfactory performance lies behind the use of RUBILENE OIL for the lubrication of textile mill auxiliary equipment. Its fine qualities make it first choice for this important job of lubricating heavy-duty air compressors and vacuum pumps. Let us advise you on the correct grades of RUBILENE for *your* specific installations.

SINCLAIR TEXTILE LUBRICANTS

FOR FULL INFORMATION OR LUBRICATION COUNSEL WRITE SINCLAIR REFINING COMPANY, 630 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

ABP textile bulletin ABC

Vol. 70 August 15, 1946 No. 12

Valuable Information on German Textile Industry Made Available by U. S. Department of Commerce

ESTABLISHMENT of the Office of Technical Services, headed by John C. Green, has been announced by the Department of Commerce. Indications are that O. T. S. activity will be of considerable help to the textile industry. The new office consolidates the work of the Office of the Publication Board, Technical Industrial Intelligence Branch, National Inventors Council, and Production Research and Development Division. According to Mr. Green, who has served as executive secretary of the publication board and chief engineer of the National Inventors Council, the office will continue the work of the consolidated units and launch a new program of technical aid to business and industry. The 1946-47 appropriation, just approved by Congress, includes increased administrative funds for the new office, as well as $1,500,000 for research and development.

O. T. S. will consist of four major units: the invention and engineering division, the industrial research and development division, the library and reports division, and the technical industrial intelligence division. The last-named is responsible for investigation of German industry and the collection of German scientific and technical information.

A 1,050-page report, prepared by the synthetic fibers team of the Technical Industrial Intelligence Committee which visited Germany last fall, has been released by the Office of Technical Services and published by the Textile Research Institute. This first official report on synthetic fiber developments in Germany contains information of broad interest and reference value for the organic chemist and student as well as the manufacturer. The chemical composition and the manufacture of synthetic films and coatings are described in detail. Photographs of machinery, sketches and drawings of plant layouts, new testing devices and photomicrographs of animalized fibers are included. A supplement containing illustrative charts accompanies the report.

Another O. T. S. Report, No. 7912, reveals that German textile researchers claim that viscose rayon fibers become warmer and more wear-resistant and have the same reaction to dyes as wool when fish protein is added to the cellulose compound. Viscose fibers made with 25 per cent fish protein, the report added, will take a crimp, like wool, which results in a warmer fabric. Further, the fiber can also be dyed with wool dyes, according to the investigators. Attempts to make a 100 per cent fish protein fiber were found to be impractical because the resulting fiber lacked tensile strength.

O. T. S. Report No. 7903 states that beechwood pulp is the source of 90 per cent of Germany's rayon production, a pulp preferred because of its low methanol-benzene extract. According to O. T. S. Report No. 8007, cellulose ethers were used successfully as soap substitutes in Germany during the war to save edible fats. The source was a pulp made from beech and sometimes pine. Details of manufacturing methods are given.

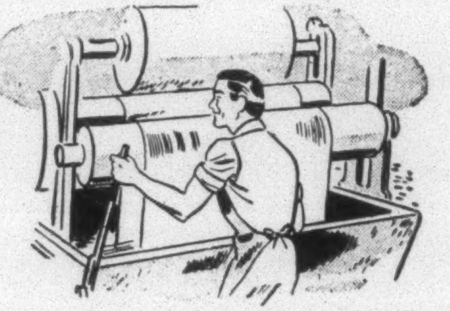
The only sources of cellulose other than wood or cotton successfully utilized in rayon production by the Germans and Italians during the war were straw and a reed grown in northern Italy, according to O. T. S. Report No. 7755. The pulping process for these two materials, as well as attempts to find other cellulose sources, are described. A cellulose ether developed by the Germans for use as a washing agent by the textile industry is reported in No. 14527. The ether, known as Tylose HBR, was claimed to prevent colloidal dirt from resettling on fabric after it had been removed by soaps. Use of the ether, it is claimed further, permitted a 50 per cent reduction in soap usage.

Plastic heddles, used in the loom harness at a German rayon weaving plant during the war, proved to be a satisfactory substitute for the conventional steel heddles, according to No. 8271. A loom attachment was reported to increase pickage ten to 12 per cent above normal. At another plant, investigators found an entirely new method of preparing cupramonium rayon yarn for weaving, according to No. 8268. A report on the hollow spindle developed by another plant to produce crepe yarns by the double twist principle is carried in No. 8270. An automatic stop motion for individual bobbins on the yarn twisting frame is described in No. 8267.

Adaption of Italian methods for producing hemp might enable the American industry to expand and salvage the large investments put into it during the war, it is reported in No. 17555. The report describes the Italian hemp industry, which is said to have produced better quality hemp than that of any other country. No. 17554 describes the preparation of hemp fibers in Germany. Secret recipes of German methods of dyeing cotton and rayon with indanthrene dyes, as well as other data on indanthrene dyes, are reported in No. 19933.

An American developed apparatus for testing the effect of wind on the thermal insulation of textiles is described in another report, No. 8246. The apparatus consists of an electrically heated copper cylinder, sealed at the ends with felt and suspended vertically from a wind tunnel. A thermocouple circuit for measuring the temperature of the copper surface is soldered to the copper. Another thermocouple, for measuring the temperature of the air stream, is attached laterally to the cylinder. The fabrics to be tested were wrapped around the cylinder and exposed to air speeds as high as 1,350 feet per minute (15½ miles per hour). The difference between the temperature of the copper surface and that of the air was measured by means of the thermocouples, and the heat loss by means of a watt-hour meter. On the basis of these values, it was possible to calculate the loss of thermal insulation resulting from the action of the wind.

A highly sensitive heat regulator has been designed and built by U. S. Army technicians for experiments upon the thermal insulation of textiles and clothing, according to another report, No. 8253. The thermistor electronic thermo-regulator, as it was finally developed, combines features not available in any other single type of known heat regulator. The surface of the thermal transmission apparatus is maintained within temperature limits of plus or minus 0.1° F. The regulator utilizes a temperature sensitive element that is small in size and easily attachable to a metallic surface. It is readily adjustable to any desired temperature within the physiological range of human skin temperatures, from 30 to 140° F., and is insensitive to mechanical vibration. Readily available radio-type components are used to construct it.



German dyers and textile finishers in many cases ignored even simple control measures, although their methods involved complicated techniques and ingenious mechanical devices, according to C. Norris Rabold, investigator for the Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency, in his 173-page report on dyeing and finishing methods in Germany, No. 16680. Except on some drying machines, the investigator noted no temperature regulators or thermometers in the plants he visited. In one plant doing exacting work, the investigator asked how bleaching temperature was controlled. The reply was that the bleacher could tell by putting his hand into the bath. In general, according to Mr. Rabold, German dyeing and finishing plants are poorly laid out by American standards. Germany machinery is heavier than American equipment and requires more power to operate; also, the Germans use two to three times as much labor to tend machinery as is customary in the United States.

A method for pulping beechwood with waste nitric acid, yielding an average of 36 per cent dry pulp from dry good, has been used for about 12 years in the Agfa film plant of the I. G. Farbenindustrie, near Leipzig, according to a report, No. 18906. The pulp was used for manufacture of cuprammonium rayon, staple fiber, and cellulose acetate. The process involved cooking the wood chips in a digester with dilute nitric acid. The nitric acid used was waste acid from dyestuffs manufacture. Cooking was followed by a neutralization treatment with soda lye. The pulp was then removed from the digester for chlorination refining with strong soda lye, and bleaching. After passing the last filter, most of the pulp was brought to a 50 per cent concentration by a high-pressure press and cut up into flocks. The German inventor stated that the alpha cellulose content of the pulp after chlorination was 88-89 per cent, but this was not borne out by the samples examined by the investigator. Some members of the plant did not share the inventor's enthusiasm for the nitric acid method. Cost of the pulp was estimated roughly at from $225 to $240 a ton.

German manufacture of paper tubes and cones for the textile industry will be investigated by two technical experts and their findings made public through O. T. S. The investigation is being directed by T. I. I. D. textiles unit. The inquiry will be concerned largely with uncovering the manufacturing methods which permitted the German industry in some respects to operate at lower costs than the American industry.

German rayon producers have adopted numerous new shredding and mixing devices to aid in rapid preparation of viscose, according to a British Intelligence Objectives Sub-Committee report now on sale by the Office of Technical Services. The 342-page report contains the results of an investigation of 20 principal synthetic fiber plants, trade schools, and makers of rayon machinery in the British, French and U. S. occupation zones.

One of the new shredding devices, consisting of two parts, is an adaptation of two standard pieces of German agricultural equipment, one used for cutting chaff and the other for grinding corn. The adapted device, used for shredding cellulose in rayon staple fiber plants during the war, delivers crumbs requiring only a brief final grinding. Both parts of the shredder are mounted on a trolley platform which runs on rails alongside the machines to which the crumbs are delivered for final grinding. In one plant, crumbs were delivered from the chaff cutting machine to a drum and scroll type shredder. The shredder was said by the Germans to deliver ten kilograms of finished crumbs per minute. The Neidig viscose disintegrator, in general use in Germany, was claimed to speed up viscose dissolving time. On entering the machine, the mixture is forced between alternate stationary and moving slotted disks. The finished viscose is released through side outlets.

By the end of the war, German rayon staple plants were commonly producing 15,000 deniers per spinning position with a filament denier of 1.5. Higher outputs are contemplated. One plant could produce 80 tons of staple a day with only five combination machines. The operations and machinery of this plant, Rheinische Zellwolle, are described in some detail in a report. The report presents a technical study of equipment and processes used at each plant covered and includes 109 sketches of machinery and plant layout, and 29 larger diagrams. This report (P. B.-20093; photostat, $23; microfilm, $3.50) supplements *Continuous and Staple Fiber Plants of Germany*, prepared by the Combined Intelligence Objectives Sub-Committee and released previously by O. T. S. (P.B.-377; multilith, $2; 224 pages, illustrated). A later report by Leroy H. Smith and other

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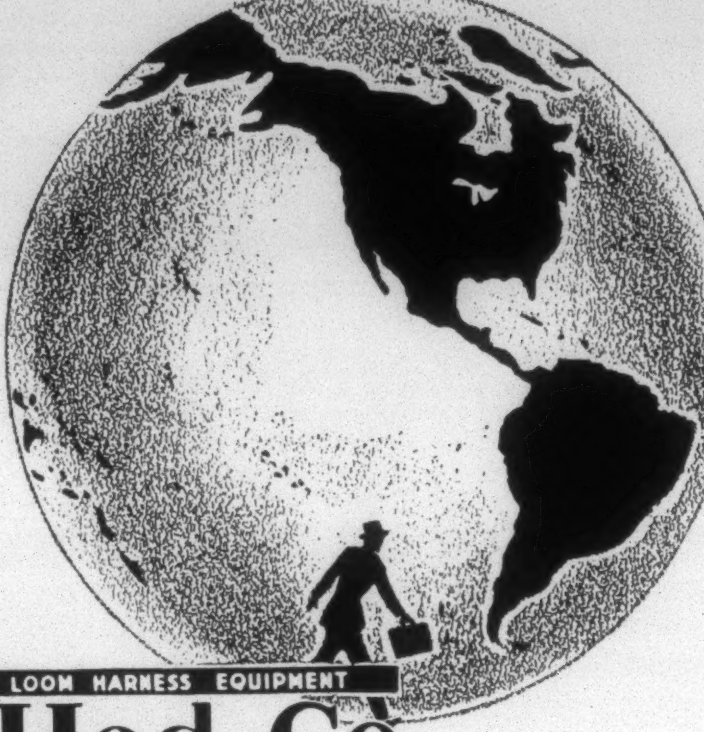

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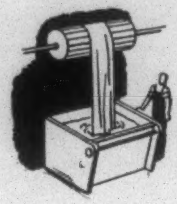
members of an American investigating team, entitled, *Synthetic Fiber Development in Germany,* is now available from the Textile Research Institute, New York City, at $10. It is available also from O. T. S. as P.B.-2416 (microfilm, $10.50; 1,032 pages).



An unusual arrangement of pads and jigs for viscose rayon dyeing, continuous dyeing by the newly developed vat acid process, and other German methods of finishing rayon fabrics are described in a 60-page report now on sale by O. T. S. The report was prepared by Glenn D. Jackson, Jr., consultant in the Office of the Quartermaster General, United States Army.

In several German plants visited by Mr. Jackson, jigs were arranged in line with pads, developing boxes, finishing mangles and other equipment, to permit semi-continuous processing. This arrangement makes many types of open-wet processing possible and presents interesting possibilities for American dyers, according to the investigator. A diagram of the best arrangement, found in a plant at Wangen, is included in the report.

The vat acid dyeing process, using an electric developer, the Elektrofixierer, was studied at the Vereinigte Faerbereien, outside of Vienna. Developed by I. G. Farben, the process involves preparing a solution of pigment vat with caustic soda in the usual way and then acidifying the sodium leuco. For continuous dyeing, the cloth is padded with vat acid, dried and padded with reduction chemicals. From the reduction pad, the fabric runs directly into the Elektrofixierer, where the heat and humidity cause quick completion of the color reduction. Continuous open-width developing and washing follow.

The process was claimed by those who had tried it to give more level dyeings, almost unbelievably free from specks, streaks and shading, and to be more economical than previous German pad-pigment or jig-dyeing methods for vats. In spite of these reported advantages, the new vat dyeing theory was not accepted by German plants, though the process was used in Vienna, Prague, Budapest and Italy. The German dye industry looks askance at any chemical or revolutionary change, such as continuous vat dyeing, according to the investigator. For this reason, very little of the knowledge gained through the I. G. Farben's extensive research has been put to trial in the printing, dyeing and finishing plants of Germany and Austria.

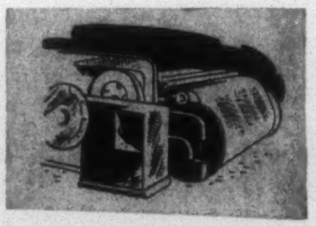
Some of the German plant equipment was found to be unusual, clever and well designed, but the speed of the units was invariably slower than would be acceptable in America, and an excessive amount of labor was employed. Though labor costs were not considered important, German dyers and printers went to great lengths to save a few pfennigs on chemicals. German dyeing equipment is particularly well designed, the investigator reports. However, German becks are too small for American large production lots.

Little practical application has been made of the I. G. Farben's newer dyestuffs, since marketing and trial were held up by the war. No new developments in acetate dyeing were observed. In general, German methods of dyeing rayon, acetate, cotton, flax and perlon are similar to those used in the United States, except that the Germans have made little use of continuous dyeing equipment. The report (P.B.-16673; photostat, $4; microfilm, $1) contains numerous diagrams of equipment and processes.

Ultraviolet light increases the resistance of cotton fibers to fungus attack, but this advantage is outweighed by its harmful effect on tensile strength, according to two reports now on sale by O. T. S. These reports describe investigations of cotton fabrics, begun early in the Pacific war by the tropical deterioration research laboratory of the Office of the Quartermaster General. The research techniques and results will be of interest to agricultural and medical groups as well as to the textile industry.

P.B.-22339 (photostat, $5; microfilm, $1; 63 pages), *The Microbiological Degradation of Cotton Fabrics,* by Ralph G. H. Siu and W. Lawrence White, gives a general summary of the investigation. In 150 samples of deteriorated cotton fabrics, obtained by the Army from tropical areas, 1,800 fungi were found. All were identified as to genus, and names were assigned to 101 species. This report includes a list of the identified species of fungi along with tables showing the cellulolytic activity of fungi isolated from the deteriorated fabrics.

P.B.-22340 (photostat, $5; microfilm, $1; 65 pages), *The Effect of Ultraviolet Light on Cotton Cellulose and Its Influence on Subsequent Degradation by Nicro-organisms,* by R. P. Wagner, Harold H. Webber and Ralph G. H. Siu, validates the theory that ultraviolet radiation increases the resistance of cellulose fiber to fungus attack. However, as measured by the Pressley Index of tensile strength of cotton fibers, the loss of tensile strength is positively correlated with ultraviolet light intensity and temperature but is independent of oxygen concentration and humidity. Diagrams of apparatus, as well as detailed descriptions of methods used in the research, are included. Of interest are the tables "Pressley Indices of Cotton Fibers Treated by Ultraviolet Light" and "Pressley Indices for Cotton Fibers after Four Days' growth of the Fungus *Metarrhizium glutinosum.*"



A new tension pulley for driving spindles which allowed German spinning mills to run 40,000 hours without relubricating, was developed in a model spinning plant at Denkendorf, according to a report now on sale by the Office of Technical Services. The report was made by investigators for the British Intelligence Objectives Sub-Committee.

The pulley was roller-bearing, with a fixed outer cylinder and a rotating inner one. A simple pulling and release of the outer shell lubricated the mechanism. The pulley was of special interest because German mills were not allowed to lubricate more often than every 14,000 operating hours during the war.

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	Sinking Time in Seconds		
	Water	2% Caustic Soda	2% Sulfuric Acid
0.3	8	9	10
0.5	3.5	4	4½
0.75	1.7	2¼	2¼

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vinyl plastic machine belting. The joints of the belts were heat sealed and hardly distinguishable. No trouble was caused by static electricity. The belts were found to be better than leather. However, guides could not be used as they abraded the edges of the belts. Nor were the belts practical for driving spindles because of the heat and softening effect when a single spindle was stopped by friction. The model spinning plant, founded by the German textile industry in 1936, proved of great value for testing mechanical improvements and new ideas on a plant scale, according to the report. Besides containing brief accounts of the machine belting and tension pulley, the report (P.B.-18912; photostat, $3; microfilm, 50 cents; 31 pages) describes theoretical and experimental research, and laboratory testing carried out at the model plant.

P.B.-2453 (photostat, $1; microfilm, 50 cents; five pages) was prepared by Warren Eustis for the Technical Industrial Intelligence Division. It briefly describes fabric finishing operations for cotton and viscose at Bleicherei Uhingen in Germany. Several production features not common in the United States are noted.

P.B.-27451 (photostat, $1; microfilm, $1; five pages), also prepared by T.I.I.D. investigators, describes the organization and research publications of the German Research Institute for the Textile Industry at Muenchen-Gladbach-Rheydt. P.B.-27452 (photostat, $22.25; microfilm, $3; 222 pages) contains the German texts of publications of the German Research Institute referred to in P.B.-27541. Some of the publications are doctorate dissertations. They deal with the clothing industry, staple fibers, fish protein fibers, wool and worsted fabrics, textile finishing, textile testing equipment and related subjects.

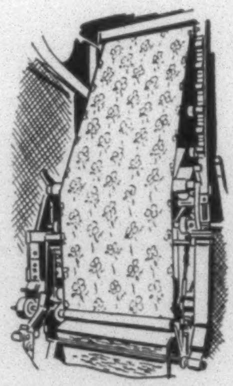
P.B.-3888 (photostat, $1; microfilm, 50 cents; 13 pages), made by Julian F. Smith for the Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency, is a study of Swedish research on cellulose and textiles. The report describes fundamental research in high polymers at the University of Uppsala, and discusses Swedish industrial laboratories, textile testing and standardization, and textile educational methods. These reports supplement many earlier reports released by O. T. S. on European textile technology.

An ultraviolet lamp for detecting streaks and smears in printed textiles is described in an O. T. S. report on the German textile printing industry. New methods of finishing rayon, research on synthetic fibers, and viscose research in Germany are described in three other reports, also on sale by O. T. S.

The report on textile printing (P. B.-27730; photostat, $5; microfilm, $2; 67 pages, including illustrations) was prepared by Elliot Broadbent, consultant in the Office of the Quartermaster General. The Flu-Tex ultraviolet lamp, developed by the Quartz Lamp Co. of Hanover in co-operation with the I. G. Farbenindustrie, has been used successfully in detecting doctor streaks as well as facing of backgrounds in textile printing, according to Mr. Broadbent. The print shows up so well that the slightest scratch or snap is visible. The lamp consists of an eight-inch quartz light tube, attached to the upper part of a reflector. It is equipped with a peephole viewer and can be used to examine print material in full daylight or in artificial light. Fluorescent materials, developed by I. G. Farben, are added to the print paste to increase the luminescence of certain printing colors.

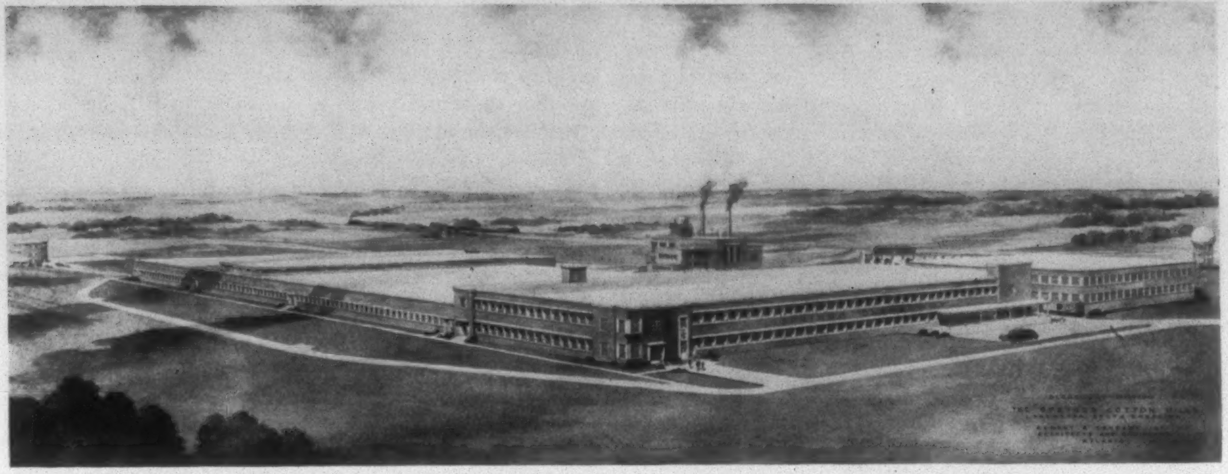
Other I. G. Farben products for textile printing include two new Rapidogen developers, one for screen printing and one for roller printing. Use of these developers for printing Rapidogens on synthetics is said to result in much greater smoothness. The I. G. Farben product, Anthrasol Salt NO, used chiefly in the dyeing of Indigosol grounds and plain dyes, has found some favor in Germany. The salt prevents over-nitrozation of the Indigosol. Coloresin V extra was developed by I. G. Farben as a wartime substitute for starch and gum thickener. It has proved to be so satisfactory that German printers are continuing to use it, despite its relatively high cost.

Although I. G. Farben has developed many new dyes and processes, few have been put to use by the German industry, according to Mr. Broadbent. German textile printers apparently are reluctant to try out new chemical processes. Mechanical advancements, however, are quickly taken up by the Germans. For instance, most plants are equipped with tenter frames, jigs and padders of the latest design. Dye kettles or reels generally are very well designed, and most companies have put covers on their kettles to save steam and improve working conditions. The coverings on German dye boxes permit greater visibility than those used in the United States, according to the report.



I. G. Farben's new vat acid process for vat color application is described in a report on German methods for finishing rayon fabrics (P. B.-27732; Photostat, $5; microfilm, $2; 73 pages, including illustrations). The report was prepared by Glenn D. Jackson, Jr., consultant in the Office of the Quartermaster General. The new process involves preparing a solution of the pigment vat with caustic soda in the usual way and then acidifying the sodium leuco. When fabrics are padded with this solution, the finely divided vat acid penetrates more completely than when the cloth is padded with larger pigments or regular leuco vats. The resulting color is said to be very level and free from streaks and shading. Described

(Continued on Pgae 66)



Above is the architect's drawing of the new Springs Cotton Mills finishing plant now under construction at Grace's Station, six miles west of Lancaster on the Lancaster and Chester Railway. The main building, 1,000 feet long and 400 feet wide, will house the processing equipment. Expected to be ready for occupancy in July of next year, it will finish two-thirds of the Springs Cotton Mills production.

They're Busy in Lancaster

By DAVID CLARK, Editor

THE many things the editors of this magazine had heard about the big bleachery and finishing plant being built by Springs Cotton Mills at Grace's Station near Lancaster, S. C., about the chain of cafeterias being installed at all of the company's plants, and about the well equipped playground which had been made available to all Springs employees, all seemed to indicate a visit to Lancaster.

When Springs' Vice-President and General Manager E. Lee Skipper heard that the writer, along with TEXTILE BULLETIN's Associate Editor James McAden, was coming, he insisted that we arrive in time for lunch; I later realized that the reason for his insistence was that he wanted us to see the new cafeteria for the firm's office workers and to taste the fine food in that recently completed eating place.

I have known Lee Skipper for many years and knew his father, the late C. B. Skipper. It used to be Leroy Springs and C. B. Skipper of the Springs chain, and now it is Elliott Springs and Lee Skipper. Many of the best mill superintendents of the South received their training under C. B. Skipper, and I always admired his very genuine interest in the young men who were working under him and the manner in which he encouraged and trained them to become efficient mill men.

Leroy Springs, who launched the first mill at Lancaster, was basically a merchant and a fine salesman, having sold goods on the road before he built his first mill. His success was very largely due to his ability to sell. He married the only child of Captain White of Fort Mill, S. C., and in that way became associated with the Fort Mill plants which are now part of the Springs Cotton Mills group. When your editor was a young man, he went to Fort Mill to learn to weave colored goods by running a set of gingham looms. Captain White had been in the Confederate Army with one of my uncles, and nearly every day he came to the weave room and insisted that I move to a room at his house. But I had to get breakfast at 5:30 every morning in order to reach the mill by six o'clock starting time, so I had to decline his invitation. I did eat supper with him many times, and know that he was one of the finest of the old style Southern gentlemen. He was the soul of honor, and every mill employee and citizen of Fort Mill admired him.

When Jim McAden and I reached Lancaster about noon, we found Lee Skipper waiting for us in his new office at the mill. Until recently his office was uptown over a bank. We regretted to learn that Elliott Springs was in New York City. After showing us over the offices, Lee took us uptown to the cafeteria, which was completed and put into operation just recently. It was in every respect the last word in eating establishments. The attractive chairs are covered with brown imitation leather employing Springs fabrics as a base.

The food was excellent, and after finishing it we were shown through the kitchen, equipped with all types of modern food preparation machinery such as potato peelers, meat cutters, dough mixers, etc. We inspected the system used for refrigeration and cold storage and a dining room which is available to anyone connected with the Springs organization for private parties. The cafeteria is on the ground floor of the rear portion of the building in which the company's offices are located; even in the various departments of the office building carpenters and electricians were at work on floors, partitions and lights. I understand that cafeterias similar to the one at Lancaster are being put into operation at Fort Mill and Kershaw as well as in the Eureka Plant and Gayle Plant sewing room at Chester, S. C. Arrangements are being made so that every employee can get hot food during his or her working hours.

Never in my life have I visited Lancaster without finding some Springs enlargement or construction in process. This time, I observed that the firm had just completed a 40,000-spindle addition to the Lancaster Plant, was building a huge bleachery and finishing plant, a foundry, a modern cafeteria, and was completely remodeling the business offices of the company. Springs has its own selling agency in New York City, with W. J. Hunter, a Clemson College graduate, in charge. All shipments of goods are billed from Lancaster through many large and well illuminated rooms filled with clerks and bookkeepers.

Leaving the office building, we drove back to Lee Skipper's headquarters to pick up Louis deLoach, who accompanied us on the remainder of our visit. I asked Louis what title he had, but he replied that he had none. He attended both Clemson and Georgia Tech, and formerly was manager of the Kendall Co. plant at Paw Creek, N. C. He would be a valuable man in any organization, and an official title would not make much difference.

We went first to the site of the foundry, which is designed to handle all casting operations for the seven Springs plants. It is an ideal location, and it was easy to see that it is a pet project of Lee Skipper. He described everything in detail, even the houses which are to be built for the foundry employees. Located two miles west of Lancaster on the Lancaster and Chester Railroad, the main building will be 160 feet long by 80 feet wide.

Next, we drove to a place on the railroad which will be known as Grace's Station in honor of Elliott Springs' mother. Nowhere else have I seen so much red clay being moved around. It is said that the bleachery will be able to handle only two-thirds of the Springs Cotton Mills cloth output, but when you look on the vast area where it is being constructed you could imagine that it had been designed to handle all of the goods produced in South Carolina.

The bleachery and finishing plant was designed by Robert & Co. of Atlanta, Ga., and will be a model of efficiency. Much of the machinery will be furnished by H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co. and Morrison Machine Co. The main building will be 1,000 by 400 feet in area. It will have a large battery of sanforizing machines, but will do printing. A second floor area will be used for sewing operations.

Elliott Springs has been buying a lot of surplus Army cars and trucks for use at his plants. At the bleachery site we were put in a "command" car, probably called that because nobody would ride in it unless commanded to do so. We were driven over ruts and ditches down to the river, where a pumping station is being constructed. This station

Vice-President and General Manager E. Lee Skipper (center) and Springs Cotton Mills plant managers are shown with the Liberty Mutual Insurance Co. safety banner won as the result of an outstanding record in preventing accidents. Left to right, D. L. Thomas of Fort Mill, C. L. Still of Chester, Mr. Skipper, J. D. Green of Kershaw and R. H. King of Lancaster.

Springs Recreation Park, near Lancaster, is maintained for the use of employees of the seven Spring Cotton Mills plants. Top left shows children enjoying the merry-go-round; to the right, a loaded section of the miniature branch of the Lancaster and Chester Railway; bottom left, swimming in the river is another feature of the park; right, the fuselage of a B-24 will be restored to service as a snack stand.

will send water to the power plant and bleachery through a 30-inch pipe.

Holding on to straps of the command car to keep from being thrown out, we were driven over to what seemed like many miles of cuts and fills, which eventually will be the bleachery, finishing plant and water reservoirs. The reservoirs are to be excavations with a "gunite" concrete topping; concrete is shot through a hose onto the dirt surface instead of being hauled by truck and put on the surface by hand. Not enough of the new plant has been built so that an accurate description of its details can be given, but it is going to be a fine addition to the Springs plants, which now contain almost 550,000 spindles.

Upon leaving Grace's Station, we drove to the new Springs Recreation Park, located about six miles from Lancaster and below the bleachery on the Catawba River. With the usual Elliott Springs efficiency and thoroughness, it has been equipped with many amusement facilities. Besides what already is in operation, four bowling alleys and a skeet range will be installed. The park's most striking and interesting feature is the miniature steam railway (named Lancaster and Chester after its grown brother which serves the mills), which runs for a considerable distance into the woods and back. There are three small but perfect engines large enough for a man to sit on and handle brakes and throttle. Elliott Springs often acts as engineer on one of them Saturday afternoons; his coveralls and cap were hanging in the small car barn, which is equipped with a turntable. There are a number of open-top passenger cars which seat from ten to 12 children. When cars are hooked behind an engine and filled with children, Elliott Springs takes them for an enjoyable trip over the tracks through the woods.

Scattered throughout the park are a number of discarded military airplanes. In Lancaster was an Army "duck," a vehicle which can run on both land and water. It had just arrived and was to be sent to Springs Recreation Park the next day. I was told that Elliott Springs also had purchased a side-wheeler river boat, which will be launched and used for pleasure trips. The park is open four days each week, Thursday through Sunday, and is used by employees of all seven Springs plants. If Elliott Springs can think of any other facility for the park which will give pleasure to the mill children, I am certain that he will buy it immediately.

Leroy Springs

Leroy Springs, II

On returning to Lancaster, there was a touch of sadness when Louis deLoach pointed to the spot where that very fine young man, Leroy Springs, II, met his death last May in a plane crash. Louis and Lee Skipper spoke with much feeling about the high regard in which the Springs employees held young Leroy, and the sadness which the accident brought to them all. Just recently Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Springs announced the establishment of a scholarship fund in memory of their son, Leroy Springs, II, and his grandfather, Leroy Springs. The loan scholarships will be awarded to boys and girls of scholastic ability and good character who show a financial need. Preference will be extended to graduates of the high schools in Lancaster, Fort Mill, Chester and Kershaw who have met the entrance requirements for the textile courses at Clemson, Georgia Tech, or North Carolina State College, or the business course at Winthrop College. The amount and the terms of the loans will be determined by individual needs. All repayments will be used for other loans, thus establishing a permanent program with a revolving fund. The paid scholarships will be awarded to those who have held loan scholarships for two or more years and who make the necessary scholastic records.

The two Textile Bulletin editors had in an afternoon seen only a part of the immense Springs Cotton Mills organization, but we drove back to Charlotte with the feeling that we had been to one of the largest and most efficient industrial units in the South.

The Textile Research Institute now has 11 fellowships, the latest being announced as the Textile Research Institute Henry Eyring Fellowship in Scientific Research, according to a statement by H. Wickliffe Rose, chairman of the board of directors. Announcement of the new fellowship was made following a farewell luncheon for Dr. Henry Eyring, who has been the director of research for the organization at Princeton, N. J., and who recently accepted a new post with the University of Utah as dean of the graduate school.

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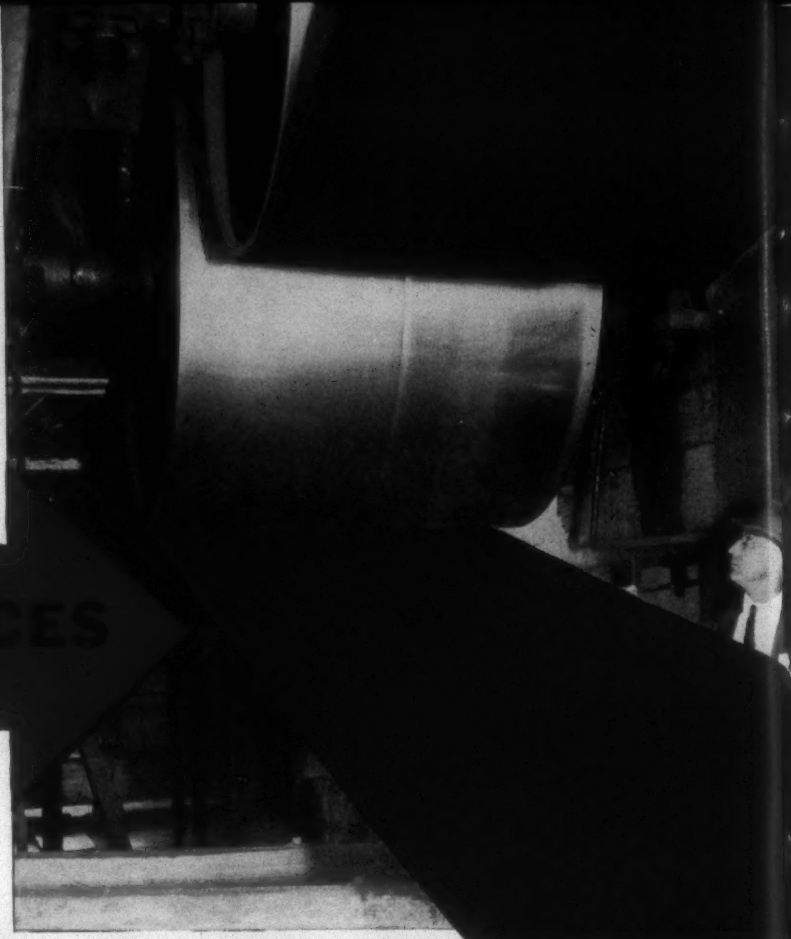


in

MANHATTAN

RUBBER TRANSMISSION BELTS

Manhattan offers a complete range of special surfaces on the driving side of transmission belts to meet all the needs of industry. These are all available in Manhattan's patented Compensated Belt with plystresses equalized.

STYLE H–HYCOE DRIVING SURFACE–

Best low-tension operating surface available for general service. The accompanying graphs and list of 7 advantages show how the Manhattan Hycoe Surface contributes to belt, bearing, and power economy.

7 Advantages

1. Less bearing, shafting, and hanger troubles
2. Operations less affected by atmospheric conditions
3. Higher overload capacity or margin of safety
4. Less wear on pulley side
5. Can be dressed without injury to the belt
6. High production efficiency
7. Material reduction in belting costs

STYLE F–FRICTION SURFACE–

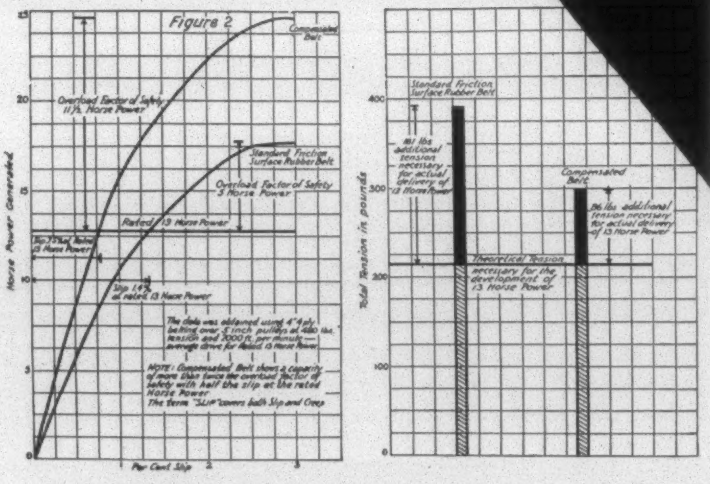
Designed for heavy drives where a slight amount of starting-slip only is not detrimental. Also practical in extremely dusty surroundings or where there are chips, grit, or other foreign substances present.

STYLE B–BAREBACK SURFACE–

Untreated duck surface for drives where slip is necessary, as on the various take-ups on rolling operations, loom winding, paper take-up machines and on automatic stops and shifter drives.

STYLE BB–BAREBACK BOTH SIDES–

Designed for special conditions where slip is necessary on both sides, as for feed belts on tractor and small steam saw mills.



Figs. 2 and 3—Show the performance characteristics of Condor Compensated Belt with Hycoe Surface on pulley side compared with those of standard rubber belt.

CONDOR COMPENSATED BELT (Manhattan's patented belt with Equalized Ply Stresses) is furnished with Style H Surface, unless otherwise specified.

CONDOR STANDARD and other BELTS are made with Style F Surface regularly.

CONDOR WHIPCORD ENDLESS BELTS are made with Style F Surface, unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan also makes Non-Spark, Oil-Proof and Acid-Proof belts—For complete service from a single source. USE MANHATTAN BELTING.

Manhattan belts will be made in the red color when again possible.

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

MANHATTAN RUBBER DIVISION

EXECUTIVE OFFICES AND FACTORIES PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY

Integration Probe Next Year Is Likely

ALTHOUGH there will be no Federal Trade Commission investigation of the extent of textile and apparel industry integration this year, Senator Brien McMahon (D., Conn.), who introduced the resolution, said he planned to press for it again early in the next session of Congress.

"This issue of integration, as I see it, is of extreme importance and should not be permitted to remain uninvestigated," Senator McMahon declared. "I am sure we can get the bill through next year."

Under terms of the McMahon resolution F. T. C. would be required to burrow into such complex industrial aspects as integration via the purchase of textile and apparel plant securities and physical assets, the effect of integration on the ability of non-integrated manufacturers to obtain raw materials, the effect on over-all employment and possible injury to the public.

Ben Seiger, Washington representative of Textron, Inc., one of the nation's leading integrated textile corporations and considered almost certainly to be one of the targets in the inquiry should Congress proceed to authorize it next year, said he believed his company would have no objection to F. T. C. examination of integration. "The investigation would be welcome as a means of clarifying the confusion and misinformation which seems to exist concerning the operations of integrated companies in the textile field," Mr. Seiger said.

Secretary of Commerce Henry Wallace, commenting on textile company mergers recently, said such activity was stifling competition and reducing the small business man. Mr. Wallace pointed out that in the first two months of 1946 more than 1,000,000 of the nation's 23,000,000 cotton spindles changed hands through mergers and that many more have been affected since.

Text of a letter from Senator McMahon to President Truman concerning the resolution follows:

"The textile and apparel industries are of the greatest importance to the economy of the United States and the welfare of its people. Employing millions of people in mills and factories in many parts of the nation, these industries contribute substantially to the support, directly and indirectly, of huge segments of our population, both in rural and urban areas and in all parts of the country. The welfare, prosperity and effectiveness of the textile and apparel industries are the direct concern of cotton growers, sheep raisers and lumber growers, to manufacturers of cotton, woolen and rayon goods, the chemical and dye industries, manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers of under and outer clothing, and the countless millions who earn their livelihoods in such pursuits.

"The well-being of our economy, both agricultural and industrial, is thus intimately bound in with the prosperity of these industries. For this reason, we must be prepared to gauge the consequences of any major changes in their organization and in the relationships of their component parts.

"Traditionally, cotton mills wove or knit their fabric from yarn made by spinners, placed it with converters, who had it processed by bleachers and dyers and sold it to independent manufacturers of end-products and dealers in yard goods. Rayon, although usually spun in the same mill which later wove or knit it, was normally made available to independent manufacturers and dealers in yard goods through similar means. Today, however, there is a strong tendency towards the formation of what are called vertical organizations. These enterprises buy out existing facilities for production and distribution for the purpose of combining in one organization the spinning of the yarn, the weaving and knitting of the fabric and finally the manufacture and distribution of the end-products themselves. This development is having the effect of limiting the sources of supply and the supply of goods available to independent manufacturers.

"Thus, an apparel manufacturer who for 20 or 30 years has been purchasing the fabric of a particular mill, suddenly finds that his source of supply has vanished, unless he is prepared to manufacture his product under contract for the mill. This means that unless he can secure another source of supply—almost an impossibility particularly in these days — he must either go out

(Continued on Page 62)

Representatives of 20 leading textile mills, most of whom are shown above, recently completed a special course in industrial instrumentation at the Brown Instrument Co. school at Philadelphia, Pa. The special course for textile men was initiated, according to Chief Instructor M. J. Madden, to brief the students in operating, maintaining and servicing new and improved electronic and other types of industrial instruments being introduced increasingly for textile manufacturing processes. Students attending the Brown Instrument course and the companies which sent them were: R. A. Brawley, Jr., Monarch Mills, Lockhart, S. C.; E. L. Parker, Burlington Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C.; W. O. McIntyre, Highland Park Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.; G. W. McGarity and F. S. Setzer, Cleveland Cloth Mills, Shelby, N. C.; E. M. Yarbrough, Startex Mills, Tucapau, S. C.; C. A. Edwards, Fairforest Finishing Co., Spartanburg, S. C.; W. H. Montjoy, Beaumont Mfg. Co., Spartanburg, S. C.; Z. Gaskins, Seminole Mills, Clearwater, S. C.; C. Cox, Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C.; W. Southard, Dover Mill Co., Shelby, N. C.; T. J. Culbertson, Ware Shoals (S. C.) Mfg. Co.; J. E. Edwards, Excelsior Mills, Union, S. C.; H. Johnson, Sayles Biltmore Bleacheries, Biltmore, N. C.; J. E. Fricker, North American Rayon Corp., Elizabethton, Tenn.; J. R. Richbourg, Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va.; G. Strange, Boston office of Brown Instrument Co.; H. Barrowclough, Berkshire Fine Spinning, Inc., Providence, R. I.; E. D. South and E. A. Quintard, Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.; R. Edwards, Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.; J. D. Lord, Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.; H. E. Garner, H. E. Garner & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; and Hoke Garrison, Brown Instrument Atlanta office.

Marshall Field Sells Company Houses to Employees

THE Marshall Field & Co. manufacturing division, which operates textile mills at Spray, Leaksville and Draper, N. C., and Fieldale, across the border in Virginia, has released some interesting facts concerning the sale of 1,200 company-owned houses to Marshall Field employees. These homes, purchased five years ago at half their appraised value, have recently been paid for in full. And this brave experiment in industrial democracy has resulted in an amazing improvement in the general welfare and happiness of some thousands of the firm's textile workers.

This great textile manufacturing concern has done some serious thinking about such intangibles as pride in ownership, community spirit, a happier citizenry. Five years ago, the mill management concluded that its 5,000 mill employees deserved an opportunity to own their own homes.

Mill employees of the Marshall Field & Co. manufacturing division are the proud owners of these homes, sold to them at an average price of $750 in the firm's successful effort to build a strong community spirit among its cotton mill employees in the Leaksville-Spray area of North Carolina and Fieldale, Va. In all, 1,200 homes similar to these were purchased and paid for over a five-year period ending this summer.

From the time when the mills began to operate, many of the mill workers had lived in houses owned by Marshall Field & Co. Rents were low. Public services were the responsibility of the management. Conditions were generally satisfactory. And the company attained its primary objective—to attract workers to factory sites from outlying districts by offering suitable living quarters. With the development of these mill towns and the growth of a traditional father-to-son acceptance of careers with Marshall Field & Co., this company-owned housing became unnecessary. Even though the employee-tenant relationships with the management were congenial, the company wasn't satisfied. The original purpose of the system no longer existed.

So, in 1941, Marshall Field & Co. announced its plan—to sell the homes to the current occupants at 50 per cent of the independent appraised value. Each employee-tenant had first option on the house in which he lived. Other Marshall Field employees had the second choice. Safeguards against outside speculation were provided, but othervise the entire operation was handled as a normal business transaction. Houses sold for about $750 to $1,500. Average price was about $850 for a four-room house. At first, the workers were not enthusiastic. They realized the benefits of management responsibility and maintenance and repair of the houses. They were accustomed to renting mill-owned houses. They didn't want any changes made. However, as it is with many new ideas—it grew on them and the low price appealed to them. Today an amazing 72 per cent of Marshall Field & Co. mill employees own their own homes. A few houses have changed hands at several times original purchase price. This made other owners proud.

It has been interesting to watch the progress of this plan. Pride and pleasure in ownership are frankly admitted by the new landlords. The front yards show it. The houses look it. The mill workers are enthusiastic about it. And the mill management is satisfied with the results of its decision, and even admits that, by and large, the appearance of the houses is better than ever before. Gradually, governmental and other groups are assuming, on a business basis, the public service responsibilities previously handled by the company.

It has been interesting, through the five years that have elapsed since Marshall Field & Co. sold the houses, to watch the attitude of the employees and to note some of the results. One of the tangible results is increased stability of the workers on the job. There is less moving around, and the turnover for this group of mills is very much lower than the record of other mills in the vicinity or in the industry. There seems to be more self-reliance and interest in community affairs. The employees are better citizens than ever before. They are interesting themselves in good government and in better services for the community. And, in view of the definite increase in property values since 1941, there isn't a mill employee from Spray to Fieldale who isn't pleased with the decision he made in 1941 to buy his home from Marshall Field & Co.

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SCREEN PRINTING

From DYELINES AND BYLINES, Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company

THE textile dyeing and printing industry is showing an increasing interest in hand printing by the screen process method. This method has several advantages which may account for the growing volume of screen printing now being performed by hand.

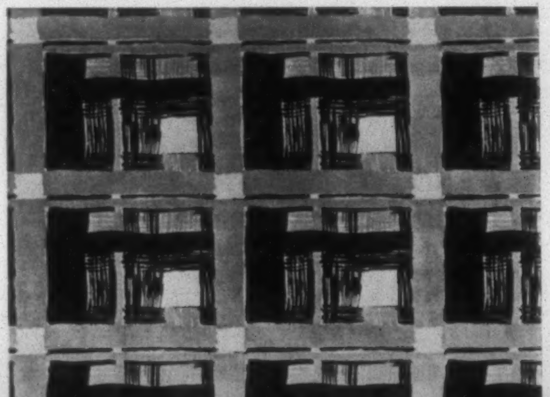
At first, the large size of design which could be produced was the most obvious advantage of the process. Later it was found that smaller objects could be printed economically where short runs were desired, since the changing of the pattern could be executed more quickly than in the case of machine printing.

While the process is well adapted to printing material of all kinds, such as cotton, silk, wool, rayon, acetate, paper, leather and oil cloth, it has been found particularly suitable for printing new fabrics which are difficult to handle.

Screen printing is essentially a process of printing by means of a stencil. Instead of cutting openings in an impervious sheet, the design is drawn on silk bolting cloth stretched on a rigid frame. The design is then blocked out with an enamel composition in those portions of the stencil where no color is to be transferred. In producing multicolor effects, a separate screen is prepared for each color used. By proper overlapping of the designs on the separate screens, intermediate shades are produced by successive application of the different colors transferred through each screen.

The designs to be reproduced are usually purchased from professional designers and are preferably drawn to specifications as to width of goods, with all details complete over the full width and repeat. The designs usually run from 24 to 48 inches in repeat. Any width may be printed and borders or panels may be printed in various arrangements. In selecting colors for use in screen printing, important consideration must be given to the factors of solubility, stability, penetration and fastness.

Since the color must pass through a fine mesh screen in printing, dyes which deteriorate, precipitate or thicken will not produce uniform printing results. Dyestuffs which possess inferior penetrating properties will show to a marked disadvantage in screen printing, since no heavy pressure is exerted on the fabrics. Penetration depends on the natural soaking in of the printing color. If sufficient penetration is not obtained, the color will wash off to a greater degree in the subsequent operation. Faster types of colors are, therefore, recommended for screen printing to preclude staining or marking off while surplus color is being washed off. Screen printing thus adds additional problems to the ever growing list of specifications which must be met by the dyestuff manufacturer.



Shown above is a new hand screen print made by Barret Textile Corp. of New York City on a 36-inch cotton twill. It is among a group of six prints recently made available for tailoring, draping and slip covers by the company.

North Carolina Safety Conference Set

The 16th annual Statewide (North Carolina) Industrial Safety Conference will be held in the Hotel Robert E. Lee, Winston-Salem, N. C., Sept. 12, 13 and 14. Principal speaker at the three-day meeting will be Capt. A. A. Nichoson, assistant to the president of the Texas Co., New York City, and considered one of the nation's outstanding experts in the field of accident prevention. Problems relating to the prevention of accidents in industry, in the home and school and on our highways will be discussed.

After the general session opening the meeting at 10 a. m. Sept. 12 the afternoon session of that day will concern furniture and woodworking, electrical and public utilities, public safety, and home and school. The remainder of the schedule follows: Sept. 13, 9:30 a. m., special subjects session; 2:15 p. m., textile, industrial nursing, steam railroad, electrical and public utilities. At 7 p. m. the annual banquet will be held. Sept 14, 9:30 a. m., tobacco, mine and quarry, and truck and bus.

A revised pricing technique for blended worsted yarns of lamb or sheep wool and more expensive fibers was announced Aug. 8 by the Office of Price Administration. Effective Aug. 13, 1946, the new formula makes it possible for such blended yarns to reflect, in ratio, the costs of the higher-priced fibers.

Under the previous method, the ceiling on any blended yarn could not exceed the ceiling prices of domestic wool yarn made from fleece of the sheep or lamb. This provision, which largely prohibited the inblending of expensive fibers, was due mainly to wartime restrictions on the use of wool. The present amendment takes into account the current availability of such high-priced raw materials as nylon and the hair fibers of alpaca, cashmere and the finer types of mohair.

● Authorities differ as to the beginnings of cotton cultivation in the American Colonies, but in 1620 a plentiful supply was recorded. Many of the early settlers—from rural areas of England, where spinning and weaving were well known—brought spinning wheels and looms with them. From these home industries came the first cotton cloth in our colonies.

Today's weavers have Staley Textile Starches to meet every sizing requirement. Highly trained Staley chemists keep constant watch to guarantee the uniform high quality and consistent, dependable performance of every shipment, so that sizing formulas can remain constant. Staley's complete line of modified and unmodified starches is under strict laboratory control from the buying of the native corn to the finished product. If you are not already a Staley customer—now is the time to get acquainted with our prompt service and complete cooperation.

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"Cotton Wool is to be had here in abundance."
Declaration of the State of Virginia—1620

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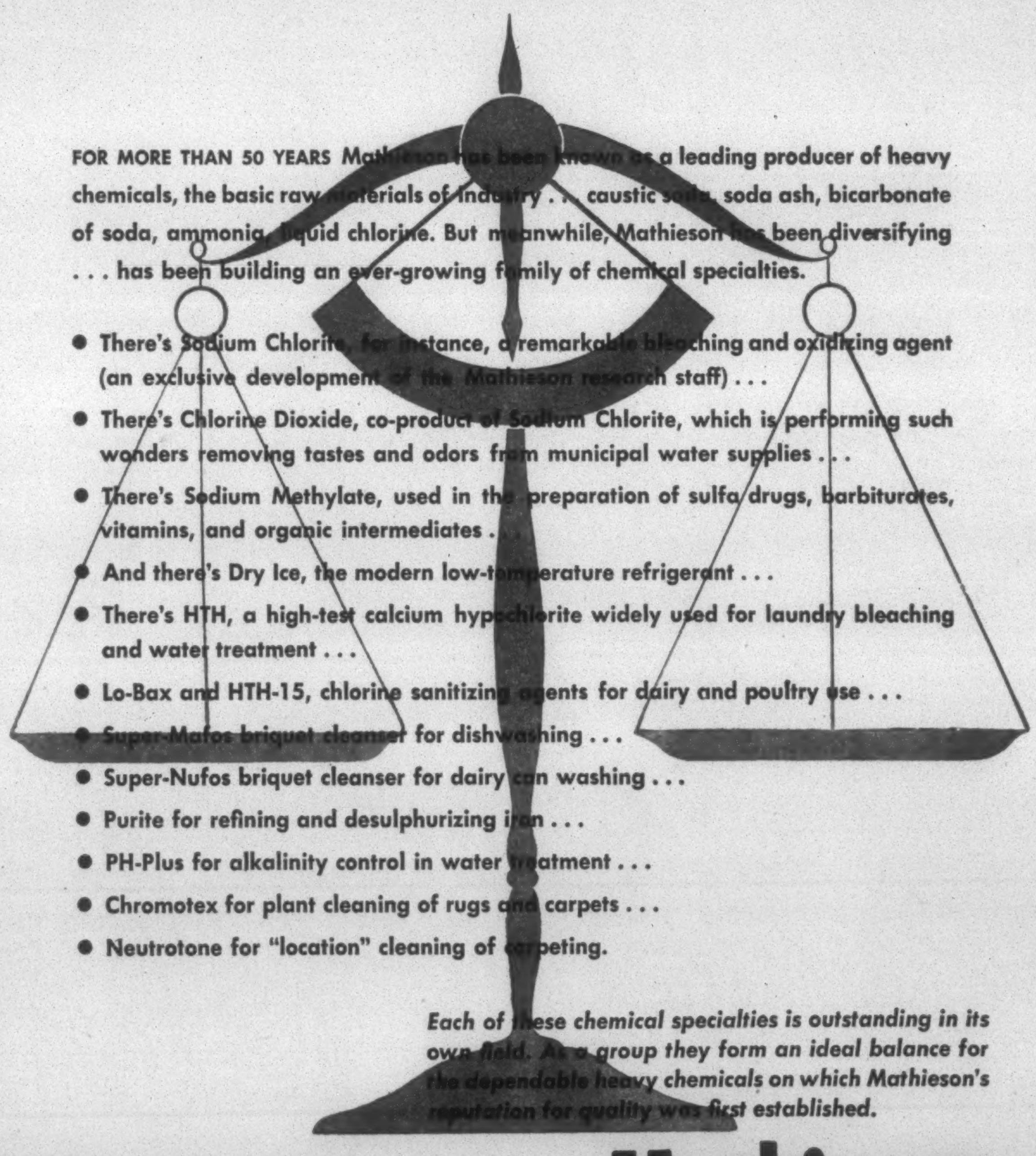

CHEMICAL BALANCE

FOR MORE THAN 50 YEARS Mathieson has been known as a leading producer of heavy chemicals, the basic raw materials of industry . . . caustic soda, soda ash, bicarbonate of soda, ammonia, liquid chlorine. But meanwhile, Mathieson has been diversifying . . . has been building an ever-growing family of chemical specialties.

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- There's Chlorine Dioxide, co-product of Sodium Chlorite, which is performing such wonders removing tastes and odors from municipal water supplies . . .
- There's Sodium Methylate, used in the preparation of sulfa drugs, barbiturates, vitamins, and organic intermediates . . .
- And there's Dry Ice, the modern low-temperature refrigerant . . .
- There's HTH, a high-test calcium hypochlorite widely used for laundry bleaching and water treatment . . .
- Lo-Bax and HTH-15, chlorine sanitizing agents for dairy and poultry use . . .
- Super-Mafos briquet cleanser for dishwashing . . .
- Super-Nufos briquet cleanser for dairy can washing . . .
- Purite for refining and desulphurizing iron . . .
- PH-Plus for alkalinity control in water treatment . . .
- Chromotex for plant cleaning of rugs and carpets . . .
- Neutrotone for "location" cleaning of carpeting.

Each of these chemical specialties is outstanding in its own field. As a group they form an ideal balance for the dependable heavy chemicals on which Mathieson's reputation for quality was first established.

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CHEMICALS

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Dyeing and Finishing

Wet Chlorination of Woolen Textiles

By W. A. EDWARDS, F. T. I., Managing Director
Wm. Lacey, Ltd., Godkin & Edwards, Ltd., Loughborough, England

– Before American Association of Textile Technologists –

As a result of the benefits shown to be obtained by the shrink-resist treatment of knitted articles, particularly during strenuous wear under service conditions during the war, it is fair to assume that the public will demand higher standards of shrinkage resistance of all textiles incorporating wool in their structure. It is also likely that a considerable quantity of textiles will be made from mixtures of wool and other fibers (especially in the United States).

While it is known that a certain amount of resistance to felting and consequent shrinkage may be given to the article by the judicious manipulation of twist, percentage composition and method of manufacture, it will not always be possible to obtain the highest standard of shrink resistance unless one resorts to some chemical treatment. Therefore, a short survey of this subject should prove useful.

For our purpose, the many treatments suggested or patented, may be summarized under the following headings: I (a) Treatment with aqueous solutions of the halogens, particularly chlorine and bromine; (b) Treatment with gaseous chlorine, definite moisture content of wool essentials; (c) Treatment with the reagents dissolved in an organic solvent, e. g. sulphuryl chloride; II Treatment with alkali in an organic solvent. (Freney, Lipson and Epilox processes); III (a) Processes in which the wool is coated or impregnated with a resin or polymer or similar substances; (b) Formation of a polymer inside the fiber.

There are many modifications of all these methods which have been patented. For our immediate purpose we can only deal now with those processes which have had considerable commercial application, of these in Great Britain the wet chlorination and dry chlorination have been (and one could say are now) responsible for the treatment of the bulk of all the service and civilian requirements.

The reasons why wool shrinks during washing have been fully discussed and research workers have brought forward many explanations for these phenomena. However, we are chiefly concerned in this talk about the desired treatments, if any, to be given to the article composed of wool or wool and other fibers. Having therefore considered the serviceability and structure of the article to be produced, and having made preliminary washing tests we consider some process is necessary. Where then is it to take place, in slubbing, yarn or made-up article? For example, for certain fabrics where a very soft and full handle is desired, it is best to treat in the form of fabric or article. Where a smooth clear-cut finish is desired, the treatment can be given before fabrication, in form of yarn or slubbing. Having decided the stage of manufacture in which the fiber is to be treated, let us consider the type of process we shall use. I submit the main points deciding this would be: (1) Ease of manipulation and convenience to workers; (2) Productivity; (3) Initial cost, cost of upkeep of plant, and whether adaptable for other processes; (4) Cost of labor and materials; (5) Simplicity and degree of control; (6) Effect on other fibers; (7) Effect on other valuable properties of wool fiber, e. g. elasticity, hygroscopicity, warmth; and (8) Effect on colored striping effects, etc.

The Negafel Method

As previously stated, the majority of the articles both for civilian and service requirements manufactured in Great Britain have been and are being treated by the wet chlorination (chiefly Negafel) and dry chlorination methods, both of which are at use in my works. However, as one of the inventors of the Negafel method, I shall confine my remarks to this process, trying to show how far it meets all the requirements for the production of articles having good shrink-resistant properties and serviceability.

Wool is one of the most complex and highly organized cellular structures formed in nature, probably in the whole realm of organic chemistry. It is a macromolecule of a very high order of magnitude, but it is not homogenous since the outer structural scales have a high molecular weight than the interior structure. It behaves in some respects as if it were amphoteric, but the basic function predominates, the acid function acting only in a feeble manner. Hence comparatively stable systems are possible in the presence of acids, but only comparatively unstable systems are possible in the presence of alkali. In common with other protein-like compounds, it is very easily hydrolized by alkalies but not so easily by acids. The presence of disulphide links contributes largely to this alkali sensitivity, because silk protein which does not contain sulphur is less sensitive to alkali. In spite of all the work carried out on fibrous proteins, it is true to say that protein chemistry as a whole is still in a state of flux. As alkalies and oxidizing agents are used in many wet treatments of wool, and appreciating how easily the fiber is damaged by them, it is at once apparent that rule of thumb methods are very dangerous, the chemicals used are checked for strength and purity, particularly the hypochlorite. In order to facilitate this checking, a simple testing outfit has been devised,

So far, attention has been confined to the aspect of chemical modification of the fiber. It is also very important that mechanical manipulation of the material or article during the wet operations should be such as to preserve the elasticity and fabric structure. If distortion is produced during these operations particularly with fabric it is likely to be more or less permanently carried over to the finished product, only becoming fully apparent during actual wear of the article made from it. For fabrics, an open roller-type machine is best, since the rolls as near equal length as possible may be looped together through the rollers, evenly disposed from side to side.

Drying is best effected in stages, to properly regulate the moisture content. Fabric is dried with minimum deformation of the loop structure, using the horizontal brattice drying machine or the vertical tubular dryer. Overdrying must in all instances be avoided, since the resulting handle and color is thereby impaired. The article or fabric should after drying be softened, the structure consolidated and the article evenly conditioned, before the final finishing operation. No undue stresses should be imparted during the finishing operatoins.

Dimensional Changes and Stress

Briefly, the extent of dimensional changes occurring on relaxation in a warm soapy liquor, preferably overnight, gives good indication of the stresses imparted during manufacture, processing and finishing. It does not necessarily follow that all the stresses are taken out by this method, as this depends on the structure of the fabric, and in some cases, mechanical action may be necessary in order to achieve complete relaxation. Further there is the change of contour of the fiber to be taken into account. Tolerable allowances for length and width changes are given in the official specifications. For estimating the resistance to shrinkage on washing and wearing, due to felting, some form of washing or milling machine is used to produce an effect equivalent to a fixed number of domestic washes. Again a dimensional change based on the natural relaxed measurement quantatively expresses this, and one may also observe the degree of felting which has occurred meanwhile. Whatever apparatus is used for this purpose, the most consistent results should be obtainable from batch to batch.

Where required, more exhaustive laboratory tests are available primarily to observe the uniformity of chlorination and degree of chemical modification. For example, microscopic examination of fibers stained with Kiton Red G may be employed, together with the Pauly test, Indigo, Carmine and alkali solubility determinations, since these show adequately the amount of damage and eveness of treatment of the wool. If control has been exercised in the chlorinations process, and the after-treatment has been thorough, by the careful selection of dyestuffs no serious difficulty should be experienced in dyeing chlorinated hosiery. It is now well known that the faster types of dyestuffs should be used where possible, because of the reduction of the fastness properties, on chlorinated material of the ordinary acid types.

To the best of my knowledge, all wet processes effect the ordinary class of direct cotton colors in varying degrees, and some being totally decolorized. Modifications may be made to minimize the alteration but it is best to use only those colors selected, because of the fastness to chlorination. In some cases it is better to dye before chlorination, and in others after chlorination. It must, however, be borne in mind that where chlorination after dyeing is necessary, not only will the chlorination have an effect on the resultant shade, but the anti-chlor treatment may also have a considerable influence on this, particularly if sulphites are used for this purpose.

No mention has been made of the processing of yarn, the main principles apply here as when treating fabric and articles, except that the machines used are of a different type and more care must be taken to avoid any over-treatment especially with fine quality wool.

My talk has dealt only with the part played by the dyer and finisher in producing a good shrink-resist article. It should be remembered, however, that the part the spinner and manufacturer has to play is of equal importance. It would need to be the subject of another talk to discuss all the factors to be taken into consideration by them—the composition of yarn, twist to be imparted, freedom from excessive oil and other contamination and service requirements of articles.

Columbia University Courses Start Sept. 19

H. R. Mauersberger, director of evening textile courses for over 25 years, announces the opening of these courses at Columbia University, New York, Sept. 19. A new course in coatings and finishes on fabrics will be offered for the first time. The instructor will be Marcel Pagerie, research director and technical advisor of Allied Textile Printers, Inc., Paterson, N. J. It will be given on Tuesdays from 6:35 to 8:15 p. m.

There are also evening courses on cotton, woolen and worsted and rayon manufacturing; on new synthetic textile fibers and materials; identification, analysis and testing of textile materials and textile chemistry. These courses are open to men and women who are interested in the subjects. All G. I. students should begin to register immediately because a large registration is expected. There will be a showing of textile films for all students during the winter term, to which the trade is invited.

Classes are limited in size this fall and cannot be extended beyond the normal student quotas. It is advisable to register early a tthe Registrar's Office, East Corridor, University Hall, Columbia University, 116th Street and Broadway, New York City. For further information and free folder on these courses, write or phone H. R. Mauersberger, 303 Fifth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

Plans of Plexon, Inc., call for a wide, long range expansion program, involving the production and distribution of Plexon plastic coated yarns, fabrics and manufactured articles, into world markets, according to company officials. In line with this world-wide outlook, Plexon International Corp. recently has been incorporated to handle the international aspects of the business, which will include the establishment of foreign factories for production and manufacturing Plexon yarns, as well as the formation of corporations to handle exports, and distributive outlets. Negotiations are already under way for the establishment of factories and the formation of sales and distributive concerns to handle Plexon yarns and its manufacture abroad. Within a few months, announcements will be made of the first of these subsidiary units.

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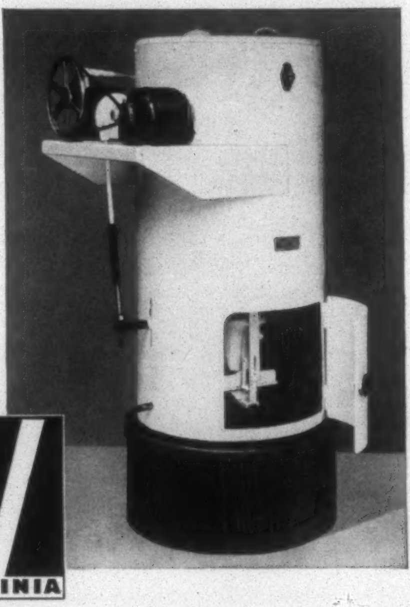

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In Defense Of The Cotton Textile Industry

(Statement prepared by David Clark for delivery on "Open Hearing," Columbia Broadcasting System, 10:30 p. m., E. D. T., Aug. 13, 1946.)

The peak of cotton spindles in the United States was 38,000,000 in 1925 and at that time the South had 18,000,000 cotton spindles, which is more than it has today, and New England had already dropped from 21,000,000 to 20,000,000 spindles. Not only did the beginning of World War II find the United States with only 22,000,000 spindles as against 38,000,000 in 1925, but many of those spindles had been changed from cotton to the spinning of rayon and other synthetic fibers.

To make matters worse, government agencies immediately shifted the operations of textile machinery builders to ordnance work and made it impossible for cotton mills to expand their production or to make their plants more efficient with new equipment or parts.

The bales of cotton consumed by American cotton mills totalled 5,600,000 in 1938, 6,858,000 in 1939, and 8,030,000 in 1940, but with magnificent teamwork between mill employees and management, and with only 22,000,000 spindles available, 11,000,000 bales passed through our cotton mills in 1942 and a slightly larger amount in 1943. These bales were turned very largely into fabrics for our armed forces and those of our allies.

With the ending of the war, pressure for production was released and many expensive third-shift operations were abandoned because, with the war won and with higher wages, many mill employees saw no necessity for working more than three or four days a week. In spite of the slump in the labor supply and the unfair and unjustified treatment by O. P. A., the industry is still producing more yarns and fabrics than it produced in pre-war days, even in those days when there were 38,000,000 cotton spindles instead of the present 22,000,000 to 23,000,000.

Some who are now complaining about not being able to obtain goods seem to overlook entirely the time element; that is, the time which must elapse between the beginning of the manufacture of goods for clothing and the delivery of the fabricated goods to store counters. It is estimated that the time lapse on a man's shirt is six months.

The former O. P. A. was inconsiderate and unfair. Time and again there were sharp wage advances, cotton price advances and tax increases and yet the industry had to wait for weeks or months for compensating advances in the ceiling prices of their goods. Under such conditions they could not do otherwise than allow production to lag and to hold their goods for the prices which would compensate them for their increased costs. Otherwise they often would have had to sell goods below cost of manufacture.

The new O. P. A. set-up is somewhat better, but present textile ceilings are based on October cotton at 32.78 cents whereas on August 9 it was 36.10.

For the cotton textile industry to sell its goods during August at a ceiling based upon 32.78 cents when it is having to pay 36.10 per pound for cotton would mean a loss of $11,000,000 or more per month based upon a consumption of 800,000 bales. The men of the cotton goods industry would like to relieve the distressful shortage of cotton goods, but not at a loss of $11,000,000 per month to themselves.

They are also mindful of the frequent periods in years past when buyers refused to make purchases except at cutthroat or below-cost prices and they had to close down their mills and their employees had to do without wages. Knowing the ruthless manner in which some buyers of goods have dealt with cotton mills, not once but every time there has been a depression or a buyers' market, and the thousands of time buyers have cancelled orders and refused to receive goods after price declines, I must be pardoned if I fail to shed many tears over the present plight of those who seek to buy cotton goods.

Cotton mill employees who have many times gone hungry because their mills were idle for lack of orders must also be pardoned if they smile at the merchant who now raves because when profits on sales are large he has no shirts or girdles to sell.

Ickes' Appraisal of John L. Lewis

Harold L. Ickes, the man who negotiated with John L. Lewis when our country had its back to the wall during the war, contributed an article about Lewis to a recent edition of *Liberty*. In his last two paragraphs Ickes says:

> This is a rough sketch of one whom many regard as the most powerful man in America. On the record, he is arrogant, dictatorial, ruthless, and brutal, a loose keeper of promises, a first-rate though slightly hammy actor, with a consuming desire for political power to match his economic power. He is a man who, by circumstance and temperament, is one of the most dangerous people on the American scene today. To what degree these potentialities for danger become realities depends upon the government of these United States and, in the final analysis, upon the people.
>
> His most amazing display of disdain for public opinion came during the war, when, while the nation was struggling for its very existence, he took his miners out, not once but three times. Such was his power that he could afford to shrug off the criticism of the coal strikers by our soldiers overseas who wrote in the *Stars and Stripes:* "And so, John L. Lewis, we say to you, damn your coal-black soul."

C. I. O. Loses More Elections

The C. I. O. seems to be losing more elections and, according to our records, has now lost 19 of the last 21 elections held in the South.

At an election held at Linen Thread Co., Blue Mountain, Ala., the vote was:

For the mill	529
For the C. I. O.	242

In an election held at the Pee Dee Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C., Aug. 7, the vote was:

For the mill	315
For the C. I. O,	95

The following day an election held at the Hannah Pickett Mills of the same place showed:

For the mill	496
For the C. I. O.	105

An interesting thing about the C. I. O. elections in Rockingham, N. C., is that, prior to the arrival in the South of George Baldanzi of New York and William Smith of California with their blatant talk about spending $1,000,000 and organizing all of the mills in the South, the C. I. O. had won two elections in that city.

It now appears that Baldanzi and Smith, with their advocacy of the F. E. P. C. and social equality with Negroes, has about wrecked what organization the C. I. O. had in the South.

There are now fewer members of the C. I. O. in Southern mills than when Baldanzi and Smith arrived with hopes of reaping a golden harvest from dues to be paid by Southern mill employees.

No Connection With Weekly Textile Paper

We have received several letters in recent weeks asking if Clark Publishing Co. is connected in any way with a weekly textile newspaper that was established in Charlotte some time ago. It happens that the masthead on the newspaper is almost identical in style to the former masthead that was used for so many years on TEXTILE BULLETIN, and this may have prompted the above inquiries.

As the question may also occur to others in the industry, we wish to state that neither Clark Publishing Co. nor any official of this company has any connection with or financial interest in any textile journals except TEXTILE BULLETIN and THE KNITTER.

The Unit System

The sovereign state of Georgia held a primary a few weeks ago and selected a governor, which was strictly its own business.

Since then newspaper editors in other sections of the country have been raving against the unit system which the people of Georgia, being free men, adopted many years ago.

The peculiar thing is that almost all of these editors seem to forget that the United States elects a president under a unit system similar to that in use in Georgia.

Too many editors seem to forget that Georgia was a state before there was a United States and that when Georgia joined it was under the express condition that the Federal Government should have no control over her internal affairs, which certainly included the right to elect her chief executive in whatever manner seems best to her citizens.

We recall that several states have elected governors who have later been sent to penitentiaries for appropriating unto themselves the funds of the state but we do not recall that Georgia editors ever expressed any purpose or desire to have such states revise their election law.

The manner in which the people of Georgia select their chief executive is their own business and only unmitigated gall could cause an outside editor to take them to task.

Propaganda With Federal Funds

In appropriating $75,000,000 for the operation of O. P. A. for the next 12 months, Congress stipulated that none of this money be used for propaganda in support of price controls.

It appears to us that a similar provision or rider should be attached to every appropriation of money for Federal bureaus and agencies.

Federal employees do not hesitate to use funds for propaganda designed to get the public to favor the continuation of the bureau or agency with which they are connected and thereby insure the continuation of their jobs.

Their propaganda points out the good features while ignoring the bad features including the expense.

It is wrong to take the people's money and use it to fool the people.

Union Racketeers

Writing in a four-page newspaper which he calls *The Hypodermic,* Will England of Lenoir, N. C., makes the following comment:

> My first recollection of a labor leaders was Samuel Gompers, a grand old man. He had a reputation for honesty and fair dealing—his word was his bond and all corporations respected him. Great progress was made over the years—and then came Repeal. Rum runners and likker racketeers were suddenly out of a job. Then they pounced on labor unions and took over. Later on the commies horned in and got their share of the influential and highly remunerative jobs. About that time Roosevelt and the New Deal showed up. Organized labor backed him and it, and, for pay, was awarded the Wagner Act, plus a perpetual green light, which have given modern unionism more power than the Federal Government, as, to wit, John L. Lewis, who has out-White Housed the White House about five times to my own knowledge. Union leaders for the most part are not drunk with power without reason. The Wagner Act is the reason. So long as it stands on the books, labor organizations cease to function for the laborer's good and are a public menace as well. Getting members fair pay and better working conditions have become secondary and a labor bureaucracy the real goal.

MILL NEWS

CONSTRUCTION. NEW EQUIPMENT. FINANCIAL REPORTS. CHARTERS. AWARDS. VILLAGE ACTIVITY. SALES AND PURCHASES

Cordova, Ala.—Nashua Mfg. Co., which operates a plant here and has headquarters at Boston, Mass., will have new officers and a revised operating set-up when sale of the firm's assets and business to Weetamoe Corp. is completed. The latter firm was incorporated at Boston last June to acquire the operating properties of Nashua, and will change its name to Nashua Mfg. Co. before the effective date of a registration system recently filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The new organization's officers will be Royal Little, president (also head of Textron, Inc.); J. Linzee Weld, vice-president; and Charles Dyson, treasurer. Textron is investing some $2,000,000 in the new firm.

Kings Mountain, N. C.—Herndon Spinning Mill has been granted a state charter to produce textile products, with an authorized capital stock of $100,000, of which $300 has been subscribed by J. E. Herndon, Mrs. Virginia Herndon and J. R. Davis, all of Kings Mountain. The same group also has received a charter for Piedmont Rug Mills, which has authorized capital stock of $100,000.

Laurinburg, N. C.—Arrowood Textiles, Inc., has been chartered as a manufacturing business. With authorized capital stock of $100,000, principals are Eugene A. Morgan, A. Frank McGuire and Harold M. Gibson, all of Laurinburg.

Gastonia, N. C.—Nu-Tex Corp. has been chartered as a manufacturing business with authorized capital stock of $50,000. Subscribers are D. R. Lafar, Jr., Harry T. Allen and D. S. Lafar, all of Gastonia.

North Wilkesboro, N. C.—Barnes-Gilreath Textile Co., Inc., has been granted a state charter to operate mills. Authorized capital stock is $125,000, of which $3,000 has been subscribed by Raymond Barnes, John Gilreath and Lela F. Barnes, all of North Wilkesboro.

Lexington, N. C.—Lexington Finishing Co., Inc., has received a charter to deal in textile products with authorized capital stock of $100,000. Subscribers are L. B. Hollowell, Evelyn Hollowell and Nell Friday, all of Gastonia, N. C.

Laurens, S. C.—Laurens Cotton Mills employees have been presented a safety award flag in recognition of their record of having achieved 1,007,000 man hours of work without a disabling injury.

Calhoun Falls, S. C.—In a general improvement program at Calhoun Mills, the plant is being air conditioned and a program for gradual improvement of employees' homes is being promoted. Also sponsored by the mill is a recreation park which is expected to be one of the finest in the South.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—A third plant for manufacturing nylon yarn will be built at an estimated cost of approximately $20,000,000 on a 600-acre tract near Chattanooga, it has been announced by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. Approximately 18 months will be required for completion. About 1,000 people will be needed to operate the plant in the beginning. This expansion," states R. A. Ramsdell, manager of the company's nylon division, "plus expansions now under way at present plants, will triple today's output of nylon textile fibers.

"The company purchased this site early in 1944 and some preliminary engineering work was done then," said Mr. Ramsdell, "so that land would be available when general conditions permitted us to enter upon our long-range program for increasing production of nylon yarn and other nylon textile fibers. The Chattanooga plant is part of this program."

Atlanta, Ga.—A charter has been granted to W. F. Jackson Co., Inc., to manufacture textile products and process vegetable and animal fibers. Incorporators are W. F. Jackson, Mrs. Katherine S. Jackson and Mrs. J. M. Jackson. The new concern is capitalized at $8,000.

Union, S. C.—Fairforest Mills, manufacturing heavy wool knitting yarn, has opened here. Jack Powell, treasurer, reported that the plant would begin with the manufacture of hand knitting yarns. A charter was recently granted the $100,000 corporation with C. G. Hughes as president, W. R. Dixon as vice-president, Jack Powell as treasurer, and M. C. Schaible, secretary.

Salisbury, N. C.—Portions of a frame cotton warehouse at Cartex Mills here was damaged Aug. 4 by a fire, believed to have been started by lightning. Bales of waste cotton stored in the warehouse were considerably damaged.

Greensboro, N. C.—One hundred and five employees of Pomona Mfg. Co. were honored with complimentary pins for long and faithful service at a banquet Aug. 5 in the community hall at Pomona. Four workers, who have served with the company for 32, 33, 35 and 36 years were awarded diamond studded pins. Workers with the company for five to 15 years were presented gold pins and those who had served for 15 to 30 years were presented ruby studded pins. Walter Dillard, executive vice-president and general manager of the company, made the presentations.

Magnolia, Ark.—Stockholders of the Magnolia Cotton Mill Co. met recently to approve exchange of stock with the N. and W. Overall Co. on a share-for-share basis, transferring assets of the cotton mill to the garment firm. Ninety per cent of the stockholders attended or sent proxies to approve the mills dissolution and transfer to new ownership.

Dallas, Tex.—Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills has acquired a tract of land here and will erect a new 1,000,000 square foot factory as soon as materials become available, Adolf Mayer, Dallas branch manager, announced recently.

Macon, Ga.—Shares of stock in Bibb Mfg. Co. have been made available to employees of the company by direct purchase from the company. This was arranged recently by the stockholders and directors by making treasury stock available to all employees other than directors.

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TEXTILE
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Promotions, Resignations, Elections, Transfers, Appointments, Honors, Notes on Men in Uniform, Civic and Associational Activity

PERSONAL NEWS

Jake Quinn has been transferred from superintendent of St. Pauls (N. C.) Rayon Mills to superintendent of Flint Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C. At Gastonia he succeeds C. W. Cashion, resigned.

George E. Kennedy, for the past three years Kendall Mills Southern division purchasing agent with headquarters at Paw Creek, N. C., is being transferred to the sales department of the Kendall Mills finishing division at Walpole, Mass. W. E. Prescott, formerly purchasing agent for the Walworth Co., South Boston, Mass., succeeded him at Paw Creek Aug. 5. Mr. Kennedy will assume his new duties Sept. 3.

David L. Wood, assistant superintendent of Bloom Mills at Gastonia, N. C., was married recently to Miss Alice Irwin Ragan.

Dr. W. A. Raimond and Dr. T. H. Thelin have been appointed chief chemists, respectively, of the vat dyes and intermediates divisions, Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Co., Bound Brook, N. J. Dr. G. S. Herrick and Dr. C. E. Lewis have been appointed assistant chief chemists of the basic dyes and organic pigments divisions, respectively.

Rexford L. Sauls and James H. Haddock have received the Meritorious Civilian Service Award for wartime textile procurement and inspection activities at the Army's Jeffersonville (Ind.) Quartermaster Depot.

Hardy B. Gosnell, Robert L. Sartain and Wade T. Pierce have been appointed general overseers of weaving for the first, second and third shifts, respectively, at Slater (S. C.) Mfg. Co., Inc.

Col. Turner R. Sharp has succeeded Brig.-Gen. Roland Walsh as commander of the Army's Philadelphia (Pa.) Quartermaster Depot. General Walsh is now receiving treatment at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D. C.

BACK TO CIVILIAN LIFE: Joseph B. Pope, who prior to his release from the Army last year was with the cotton yarn department of National Spinning Co. in New York City, has joined Burlington Mills Corp. at Greensboro, N. C. . . . J. W. Veeder, a veteran of 39 months in the Army, has been appointed advertising and sales promotion manager of the Chicopee Mfg. Corp. Lumite Division. . . . Hugh W. Bishop, in the Army Air Forces four years, has been named manager of the new products division of Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co., Philadelphia.

W. E. Burcham, operator of Beaver Creek Weaving Co. at Elkin, N. C., suffered serious injuries recently in an automobile accident near Elkin.

T. A. Campbell has been promoted from assistant professor at the Clemson College school of textiles, Clemson, S. C. J. V. Walters has been promoted from instructor to assistant professor of textiles.

Pictured above at left is William A. Sipprell, Jr., who has been elected board chairman in the reorganization of H & B American Machine Co. of Pawtucket, R. I. Mr. Sipprell and his associates recently purchased control of the firm. Shown at right above is Louis C. Edgar, Jr., formerly general manager of the Martins Ferry Division of the Blaw-Knox Co., who has been elected president of H & B. Elmer J. McVey, at left below, who has been associated with H & B for a number of years, has been promoted to executive vice-president and general manager.

Dwight B. Billings, controller of Pacific Mills, has been appointed chairman of the conference of textile industry controllers which will be a part of the forthcoming 15th annual meeting of the Controllers Institute of America in New York City next month.

R. C. Jones has been appointed general manager of the Tubize Division of Celanese Corp. of America, and will assume his new duties Sept. 1. He succeeds John E. Bassill, who has resigned as vice-president and a director of Celanese.

C. Chester Bassett, Jr., has resigned as manager of the textile finishes division of Sylvania Industrial Corp. James J. Casserly and J. Andrew Clark will continue their activities in sales and service for the division under the direction of Edwin F. James, divisional manager.

Hilding Anderson has succeeded Paul A. Bosshard as rayon section executive in the textiles branch of the Office of Price Administration.

Lloyd Hale, president of G. H. Tennant Co., Minneapolis, Minn., was elected vice-president of the Floor Machinery Manufacturers Association during its recent meeting at Chicago.

William A. Hewitt, Jr., for the past 4½ years has been in charge of sales of bulk corn products, starch, dextrine, etc., for Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc., to Southwestern cotton and paper mills, with headquarters at Dallas, Tex., has been transferred to Memphis, Tenn., where he will handle sales and service of a similar nature in Tennessee, Arkansas, northern Louisiana and northern Mississippi. Prior to joining Penick & Ford, Mr. Hewitt operated Greensboro (N. C.) Supply Co.

C. D. Welch has been transferred from his position as general overseer of the Madora Plant of American Yarn and Processing Co. at Mt. Holly, N. C., to superintendent of Union Mills at Maiden, N. C.

Bruce C. Baker, formerly associated with Springs Cotton Mills, is now general manager of Newberry (S. C.) Textile Mills.

OBITUARY

H. Henry Gavitt, 70, well known in the textile industry and at one time associated with Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, died recently at Philadelphia, Pa. He is survived by three sons and a daughter.

J. Gordon Holt, formerly general manager for Aberfoyle Mfg. Co. at Belmont, N. C., died Aug. 8 at Melbourne, Australia, where he was in charge of Aberfoyle's Australian plant.

John G. Brodie, 59, vice-president of McCampbell & Co., New York City, died suddenly this month while vacationing at Lake George, N. Y. He is survived by his widow and two sons.

Robert Strickland, 51, president of the Trust Co. of Georgia and a leader in Southern industrial development, died Aug. 8 at Atlanta. Surviving are his widow, a daughter, a son and two brothers.

Paul L. Borden, 66, secretary and treasurer of Borden Mfg. Co., died this month at Goldsboro, N. C., following a heart attack. Surviving are his wife, one son and two sisters.

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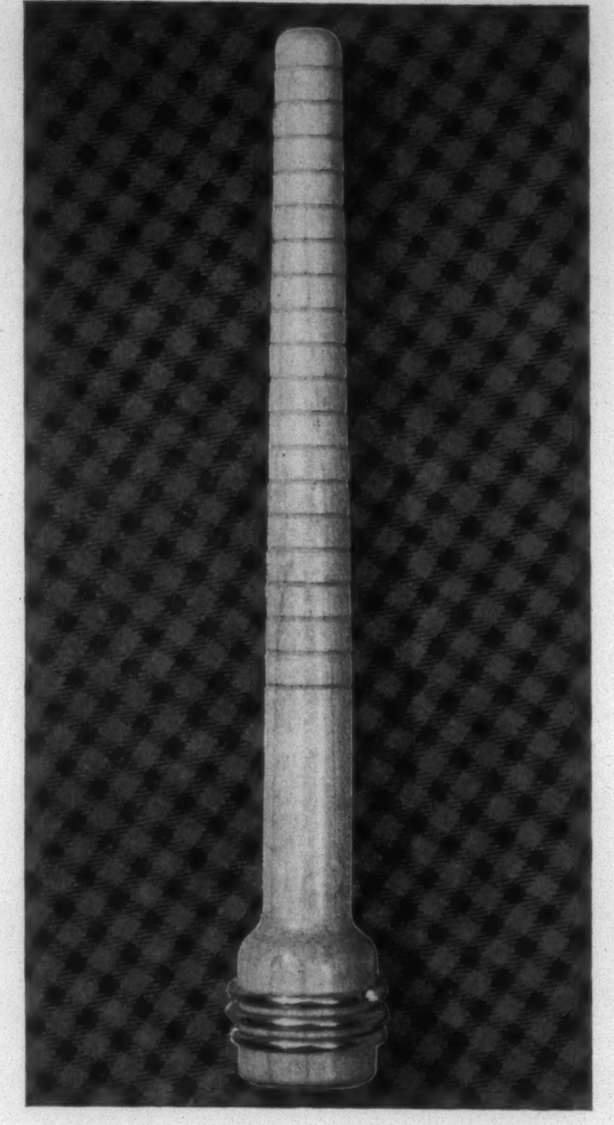

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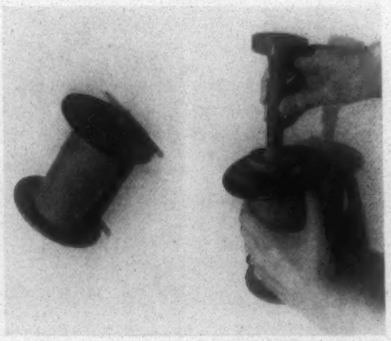
For the Textile Industry's Use

EQUIPMENT — SUPPLIES — LITERATURE

Two-Piece Spool Bobbin Is Developed By Formica

A two-piece spool bobbin for use in the textile industry is being developed by the Formica Insulation Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, manufacturer of laminated plastics. R. W. Lytle, vice-president in charge of special engineering for the company who has applied for patent protection for the development describes the product as having particular appeal to textile manufacturers as certain operations are facilitated with attendant gain in efficiency and economy in production.



The outer shell of the spool bobbin (as shown) is in a single laminated plastic piece. The new plastic bobbin also has its center adapter suitable to any size spindle or mandrel the occasion requires. This center member can be renewed in event the center hole is worn through use. The heads of the bobbin are made from laminated material whose direction is perpendicular to the axis of the spool thus affording maximum strength from pressures on the inside of both heads. The outer member barrel is made from fabric base macerated material which in the curing process becomes an integral part of the laminated material of the heads.

A new adaptation of laminated plastic Formica Pregwood for Plyweld picker sticks has been successfully developed for use on the Draper cotton loom through extensive tests in textile mills, it has been disclosed. A joint announcement was made by W. Irving Bullard, president of E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co., and Mr. Lytle. Plyweld is an adaptation of Pergwood, manufactured by Formica with the process of machining the product into picker sticks done at the Charlotte plant of the Jacobs firm. Their joint announcement says in part:

"Originally developed principally for woolen and worsted looms the plyweld picker sticks was tested concurrently on all types of cotton looms. The Plyweld stick was given an enthusiastic reception by the woolen and worsted mill operators and has been a vital factor in eliminating "down time" throughout the United States. A recent survey conducted in New England and the Middle Atlantic States indicates 435 mills out of a total of 504 contacted have already conducted successful tests on plyweld and have found it the most satisfactory picker stick on the market today. Over 90 per cent of these mills have either equipped all of their looms with Plyweld picker sticks or equipping a definite number of looms with Plyweld picker sticks or equipping a definite number of looms weekly or monthly. Two drawbacks were discovered when the stick was applied to the lighter cotton looms, a lack of flexibility and dissatisfaction with wood screws in attaching the loop type picker. Jacobs engineers have developed a method of streamlining the plyweld which provides flexibility equal to the finest quality hickory and superior to present day stocks. The screw problem was overcome by development of a serrated hook which holds the loop picker firmly without benefit of a screw.

"Leading cotton mills have thoroughly tested the Plyweld stick and find it outlasts hickory a sufficient number of times to more than offset the direct higher cost of installation besides greatly increasing production of cloth. Plyweld is composed of plies of Northern sugar maple which have been impregnated with a plastic, thermosetting resin. After impregnation, the plies are assembled in layers and subjected to terrific heat and pressure. The result is a highly durable product which can be machined to extremely close tolerances. Plyweld is not affected by oil, grease, acids, or moisture, it is free from warpage and consequently gives a more accurate pick and better balance to the loom."

Calco Dye Application Laboratories Reorganized

Mounting activity in the textile industry is mirrored in the recent announcement by the Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Co., Bound Brook, N. J., of the reorganization of its dye application laboratories. A large increase in the number of inquiries that has taxed the facilities of the department, makes it necessary to consolidate the dye application laboratories into three main divisions, the textile division, the leather, paper and plastic division, and the evaluation and testing division.

The direction of the work of the new divisions has been assigned to men well known in the trade for their outstanding contribution to the dye consuming industries. Dr. A. L. Peiker has been appointed associate manager and administrative assistant to W. H. Watkins, manager of the dye application laboratories. O. W. Clark has been appointed assistant manager in charge of the cotton, viscose rayon and resin bonded pigments section of the textile division. H. E. Millson has been appointed assistant manager to direct the wool, nylon, acetate and specialties section of the textile division. In the evaluating and testing division, R. R. Sleeper will be in charge of new product evaluation and F. C. Dexter in charge of pigment testing and identification.

Mathieson Alkali Enters Fire Protection Field

Mathieson Alkali Works has entered the fire protection field with both high and low pressure carbon dioxide equipment, it is announced by George

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W. Dolan, president. Producer of heavy chemical specialties, the company operates one of the largest carbon dioxide plants in the world at Saltville, Va. Chas. T. Longaker, manager of Mathieson's carbon dioxide division, has named Harry Ensminger to head the fire protection department, with headquarters at the company's New York offices.

Specializing in built-in systems, Mathieson is the only company offering both high and low pressure systems. Engineering service includes surveys of occupancies to determine fire protection requirements, plans for systems, and supervision of installation. For large users, recharging problems will be simplified by the company's recently announced dry ice liquifier which has a capacity of 1,000 pounds of carbon dioxide. For others, recharging facilities are available at 16 distribution centers.

Training Film On Textile Mill Waste Is Shown

"Waste Ain't Waste," first in a series of training sound slide films produced by VIT Films for the textile industry, was reviewed at Charlotte Aug. 7. Designed as an aid in instructing new personnel and as a refresher for older employees, the film demonstrated proper methods of handling sliver lap waste and sweeps in cotton mills. The film uses the cartoon technique successfully developed by the military services for a speeded-up educational method. Present plans are for one new release every two months and now in preparation are films on opening and picking, and on loom fixing.

Licenses to mills for use of the films are based on a sliding scale arrangement according to the size of the mill, it was announced by Jack C. Werner, president of the company.

Strike-Bound Plant Resuming Operations

Production of chemicals at the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.'s Columbia Chemical Division plant at Barberton, Ohio, should approach capacity production of most products within a few weeks, according to E. T. Asplundh, vice-president in charge of the firm's chemical division. Mr. Asplundh stated that full production on some products would not be reached until the end of July. Operations were resumed recently after a two-month strike. Soda ash, caustic soda, chlorine, bicarbonate of soda and rubber pigments are the major products of the Ohio unit.

Prufcoat Booklet Describes New Corrosion-Proofing

An 11-page illustrated and documented booklet introducing Prufcoat, a new corrosion-proofing, has been issued by Prufcoat Laboratories, Inc., Cambridge, Mass. Full directions for Prufcoating concrete, structural steel, floors, pipes, tanks, machinery and other equipment are given. Prufcoat, the manufacturer claims, provides effective protection for nearly all types of surfaces against acids, alkalis, oil and water. The new literature describing this new product may be had free of charge by writing to the manufacturer.

Sylvania Electric Issues New Catalog of Fixtures

Eleven standardized commercial fluorescent fixtures are described in a new catalog packet just issued by Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. Specifications and installation data are given on the 11 basic Sylvania Electric models which can be installed in single or continuous rows through any one of four standard mounting arrangements. The easy maintenance features of not having to remove nuts or screws to relamp the fixtures and the simplicity with which the hinged louvres and glass diffusing panels can be swung open and lifted clear for cleaning are also explained in this material.

Foxboro Announces New Model 40 Controller

Describing the Model 40 Controller as one of the important milestones in its 36 years of instrument making, Foxboro (Mass.) Co. points out that it represents no departure in basic operating principles from those of the Model 30, introduced in 1942, but embodies improvements in design and construction which offer new advantages, important and numerous enough to characterize a wholly new instrument. The Model 40 replaces the Model 30 as the Foxboro instrument recommended for control of temperature, pressure, flow and other variables in

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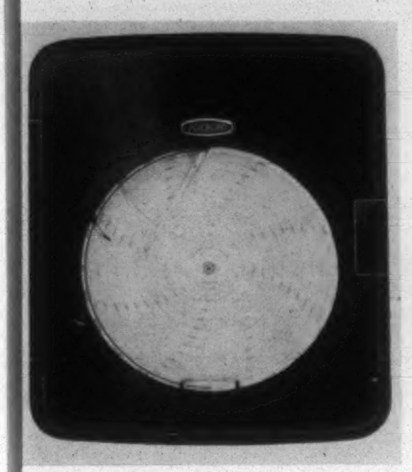
ontinuous processes, or others in vhich control requirements are exactng. Features of the Model 40, as hown, may be generalized as a simplification of design, with more sturdy nit construction, resulting in superior erformance, easier and more flexible djustments, and new convenience in ervicing, including the easy replacenent or interchange of unit parts.



The operating-panel feature of Stabilog control instruments is retained, nd when the case door is open every ial, every adjustment knob, and every art normally requiring attention is mmediately accessible, without even he need of removing the chart. This dvantage is one of particular imporance when service adjustments are nade in the field. An outstanding charcteristic of the Model 40 is its adaptbility in changing from one type of ontrol to another. Setting of the proortional band, from 0 to 200 per cent r higher, is easily made by the turn of thumb wheel. Reversal of instrument ction is made in a like manner. The ange of reset is 500 to 1 and, although ot considered critical, is a continuous djustment. Elimination of the reset nd derivative functions is extremely imple, when desired. A much-improvd adjusting device permits zeroing he pen without realigning the control oint. A new-type transfer switch enbles the operator to change from manal to automatic control, or vice versa, asily and rapidly and with no valve notion.

Simplicity and sturdiness of the conroller have been achieved largely hrough the principle of unit construcion and assembly. For example, the nique mounting of the transfer switch nd reducing valve on a manual conrol panel permits the removal of the ntire instrument from its location, leaving behind this sub-panel, with the process still under pneumatic control by manual operation. The die-cast aluminum case, similar to that of the Model 30, fits the same opening in an instrument panel. However, hasp and hinges of new design facilitates door opening or complete removal, and also insure tight closure against dust, moisture and fumes. All connections are in the bottom of the case.

Improvements in design have been carried out in all the associated equipment, as well as in the primary Stabilog control mechanism, including the Pneumaticset and the Radio-Control assemblies and the units for pneumatic transmission. The Model 40 is made as an indicator as well as a single-pen and multi-pen recorder, and is available for on-off control action, proportional, proportional and reset (Stabilog), proportional with derivative, and proportional and reset with derivatives (Hyper-Reset). All types are described, and numerous illustrations reveal their constructional features, in Bulletin 381, of which copies will be sent on request.

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250 to 300—40" "E" Model Draper Looms.

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56—"E" Model Draper Looms and 327 "K" Model Draper Looms, all 30" width, 156 equipped with 4-bank sliding bar stop motions, and spring top harness motions, weaving tubing. All have Roper let-offs, vibrating whip rolls.
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6— 7 x 3½ Saco-Pette Speeders, 160 spindles each.

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WANTED—Job as Overseer Weaving. Experienced on all types print goods; I. C. S. graduate on plain weaving and warp preparation. Now employed as overseer but desire to make change. Best of references. Write "S-G," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

POSITION WANTED—Designer or production manager. Experienced on plain and fancy spun rayon fabrics. Also experience in laying out, planning and following up the operations through the plant. Married; sober and trustworthy, conscientious and a good handler of help. Write "Designer," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

POSITION WANTED as Overseer Carding and Spinning or Superintendent combed or carded yarn mill. 18 years' experience on 6's to 120's. Best of references. Married. Write "D. B. E.," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

WANTED—Job as Overseer of Weaving in good size weave room. Specialized in weaving. Experience in all departments of mill. 19 years with large Southern mills. Write "W. L. S.," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

FIRST-CLASS ROLLER COVERER would like to make change. 18 years' experience on cork, leather, rubber rollers. 10 years on present job. Married. Some mill help. Good references. Write "C. T. R.," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

WANTED—Position as Overseer Weaving. Twenty years' practical experience as overseer. Have I. C. S. diploma on Weaving and Slashing. Prefer carded job on prints, shade cloth, drills, sheeting. At present employed. Can give reference. Write "C. L. L.," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

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4/1 Speeder spun white yarn on paper cones.

Write "Paper Cones," care Textile Bulletin,
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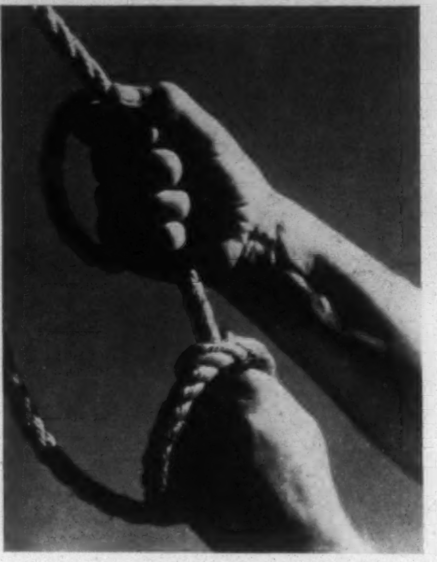

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Charlotte, N. C. HIGH POINT, N. C. Gastonia, N. C.
Southern Paper Products Division, Asheville, N. C.

Integration Probe Likely Next Year

(Continued from Page 41) of business and abandon his employees, or become a mere contractor, supplying only distributors selected by the mill, and abandoning the customers whose good will and trade he has secured by years of effort. If this tendency continues, the independent manufacturers, as such, will be faced with extinction. Thus, the apparel industry, which traditionally has been comprised of small businesses, may soon be added to the growing list of industries dominated by three or four large concerns, which can swallow up at will any threatening competitor.

"One of these integrated organizations has already bought control of 12 Southern mills and 13 mills in New England; it is integrated from raw yarn to the finished product; it covers the field of house furnishings and clothing, employs its own designers and chooses its own retail outlets. At one end, it has eliminated 24 competing purchasers of agricultural raw material, at the other end it has eliminated an equal number of sources of supply for independent manufacturers.

"It may be that integration in the textile field has its virtues. At the moment, however, they are not apparent. It is the object of the resolution I offer, to instruct the Federal Trade Commission to conduct a thoroughgoing investigation of this trend, its consequences and legality, and to recommend legislation, if any be deemed necessary, to correct any evils that may result from such integration."

Newspaper Blasts New O. P. A. Set-Up

Problems of administering the new O. P. A. law are confronting some industries with the same kind of dilemma as faces the farmer who tries to plow a field with a team composed of one race horse and one work horse, states an editorial in the *New York Journal of Commerce.* In a blast at the inequalities of the new law, the business newspaper charges that prices will never run smoothly in an industry while part of the industry is under restrictive price ceilings and part is exempt from controls. One of the hardest hit in this respect, states the editorial, is the textile industry where cotton textile products are subject to price controls and raw cotton is not.

O. P. A. authorities claim the new cotton textile ceiling prices will add $500,000,000 to the gross sales of the cotton mills. True enough, the newspaper agrees. Consumers will be paying the additional costs when they buy the cotton products; the mills will receive the money. But the mills, in turn, will pay most of it out for higher priced raw cotton. It is claimed that many industries will face the same inequalities as the law now stands. Summing up its editorial blast at the problems created by the new O. P. A. law and its interpretation, the *Journal of Commerce* uses the words of George A. Renard, secretary and treasurer of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, who thinks the new law looks very much like a plan designed to wrap 50 pounds of nails in a piece of wet newspaper.

Southern planters this fall will be asked to donate a dime a bale to help finance a cotton promotion and research drive of the National Cotton Council. Oscar Johnston, council president, announced the campaign will raise funds to help offset inroads of synthetic fibers and foreign cotton on the domestic market.

Wool Appraisal Program Moving Along

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that through June 30 more than 87 million pounds of shorn wool of the 1946 clip had been appraised and purchased by the government under the current Commodity Credit Corp. program. The appraisals and purchases cover wool from 32 states. The total of 87,661,813 pounds includes 30,482,243 pounds of graded wool, 40,561,183 pounds of wool not graded but purchased in the bags in which it was originally packed, and 1,186,281 pounds of "off sort" wool (tag ends). Also included in the total are 14,253,392 pounds of greasy shorn wool, and 1,178,714 pounds of scoured shorn wool. The program under which the department purchases wool offered to the Commodity Credit Corp. has been in operation since 1943.

Work of reappraisal of older lots of wool owned by the Commodity Credit Corp. has been started, the U. S. Department of Agriculture said Aug. 6, to provide a more accurate determination of shrinkage and classification. The steps being taken include: (1) the repricing of 1943 wools owned by C. C. C. at levels in keeping with prices for C. C. C.-owned wools of the years 1944-45-46; (2) downward price adjustments in prices of scoured shorn wool which will average about five cents a pound; and (3) adjustments in prices of wools which are deteriorating in storage.

These measures are expected to provide for proper appraisal of C. C. C.-owned wools, particularly the older wools and those of which the quality has been deteriorating, and thus encourage sales. On May 31 this year, the U. S. D. A. held approximately 433,000,000 pounds of wool for disposal. As a result of the lower price schedules, which became effective in February, a total of more than 138,-000,-000 pounds of C. C. C.-owned wool was sold into trade channels through June 30.

N. E. T. F. Awards 19 Textile Scholarships

The New England Textile Foundation, founded primarily to train future executives for the New England textile industry and supported by textile mills in New England, has awarded 19 $500 scholarships to students who will enter Lowell Textile Institute this coming fall. The $500 awarded to each student will be sufficient to pay tuition and part of living expenses for the first year. Holders of N. E. T. F. scholarships who have made a good record at the end of their freshman year will be eligible for other scholarships which are available in succeeding years. Additional scholarship awards to students who will enter the textile school of Rhode Island School of Design this coming fall will be announced in the near future, and another scholarship contest for 1947-1948 will be held in April of 1947. Students wishing to compete should communicate with the foundation, whose address is P. O. Box 1466, Providence, R. I.

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For Cotton, Rayons and Mixtures

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HEAVY CHEMICALS

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CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

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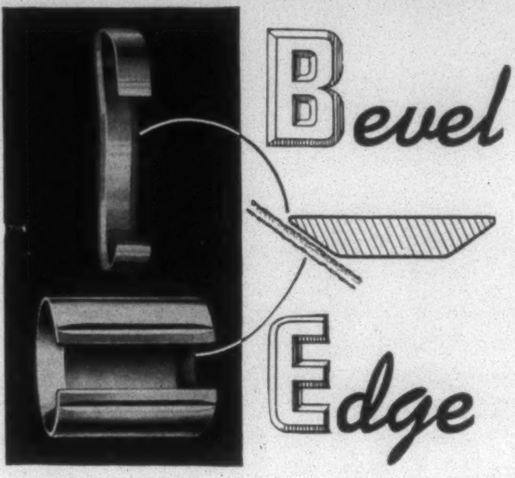

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3. **Minimizes split ends on rayon, and silk.**
4. **Much lower end breakage—frequently 8 to 10 fewer per hour.**
5. **More uniform tension—more uniform yarn.**

U. S. Travelers are made
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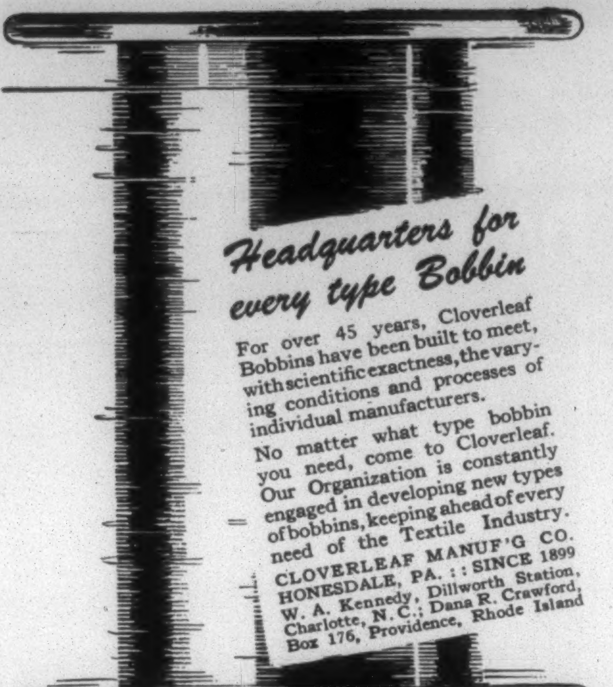
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O. P. A. Grants Textile Price Increases

Increases in basic cotton textiles at the mill level which the Office of Price Administration estimates will result in a six to eight per cent increase in the retail price of cotton apparel and an increase of approximately 17 per cent in the retail price of household linens and piece goods were announced Aug. 5 by the price agency.

Totalling approximately one-half billion dollars at the mill level, the increases are due in large part to recognition of the increase in the market price of raw cotton, as required under the amended act. Under the old act O. P. A. was required to recognize only the parity price of cotton which for some months has been well below the market price.

In addition to recognizing higher raw cotton costs, an increased profit factor is included, resulting from the substitution of a new base period, 1939 to 1941, for the former 1936 to 1939 period, and from dropping entirely the net worth earnings formula. Both changes were required under the new price control act.

In determining these new prices, O. P. A. used as current cotton cost the average of October futures (New York Cotton Exchange) from June 23 to July 22. This average, 32.78 cents, was adjusted to the price for the grades and staples of cotton used in each major item and for delivery to mill points. Since March 8, O. P. A. has been using 25.75 cents as the basis for cotton cost in computing cotton textile prices.

The new prices remain effective until revised to reflect further changes in the cost of raw cotton. O. P. A. favors periodic revisions not oftener than once a month, to reflect current cotton cost. The industry appears to favor some form of daily price change instead, and has asked for further discussion of this phase of the problem.

At the request of representatives of the fine goods industry, a quick survey is being made to determine more accurately the fine goods increases required by law. That increase will be announced shortly.

Because cotton textile ceilings must now reflect variations in the price of raw cotton, an important change has been made in O. P. A.'s adjustable pricing provisions. Formerly sellers were allowed to reserve the right to charge the difference between ceiling price in effect on the date of the contract and prices effective on the date of delivery. Now the ceiling price for all deliveries under a sales contract is the price in effect on the contract date, with two exceptions. If delivery is not completed within 120 days of the contract date, the new ceiling price in effect on the day of delivery must be used if it is lower than the contract price. In addition, if wage increases are imminent which may cause higher prices sellers may reserve the right to charge those higher prices for undelivered portions of a sales contract based on wage increases which are imminent. The wage increase must, however, be approved by the wage stabilization board, and the price increase authorized by O. P. A.

The price increases for some major items of cotton textiles, expressed as a percentage over June 30 ceilings, are as follows: bed linens 15.75, carded yarn 16.00 (aver.), 100 per cent American cotton blankets 15.25, tire cord fabrics 20.00, denim 21.75, ginghams, etc., 15.75, outing flannel, 17.50, print cloth yarn fabrics 18.25, towels 18.50, slack suitings 18.00 and blanket linings 11.50.

The new ceilings for cotton textiles and cotton yarns established in Amendment 30 to SO-131 do not include the five per cent production provided in the new price control law, O. P. A. explained in answer to trade queries.

The new law, it was pointed out, provides that this five per cent production premium shall be paid over and above established price ceilings to those mills meeting the production standards established in the law.

O. P. A. acknowledged, too, that there would have to be an upward adjustment in pricing of Merino yarns and said this would be done as speedily as possible. An amendment upping Merino yarn ceiling prices had been started around the agency before the new law was enacted, but there will have to be still further changes, it was learned.

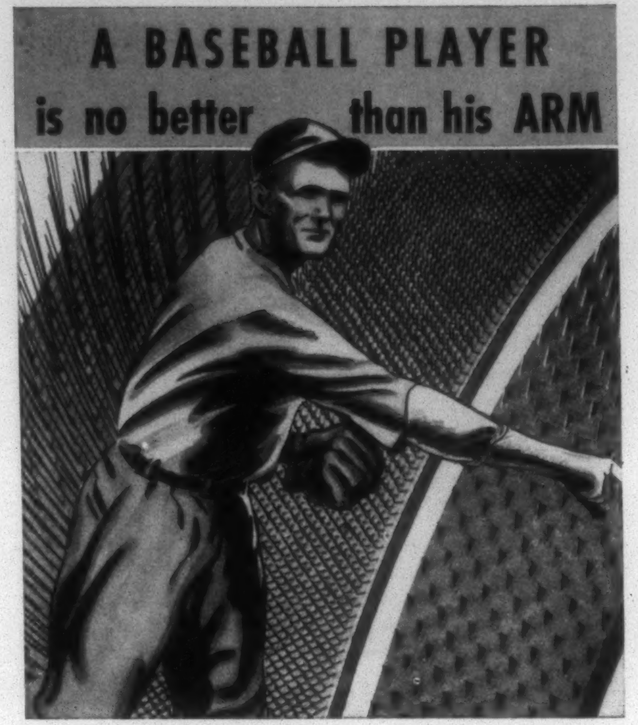
Clearing up another question which had arisen after the issuance of the new pricing order, an O. P. A. spokesman said that the special incentive premium provided in Section 3A applies to yarns as well as fabrics.

O. P. A. has amended seven regulations covering cotton goods to revoke existing provisions which have permitted producers to contract on an adjustable pricing basis for undelivered portions of contracts for the sale of goods subject to the seven regulations. These are Revised Price Schedule 7, covering combed yarns and processing of combed yarns, to which Amendment 21 is added; Maximum Price Regulation 118, covering cotton products, to which Amendment 42 is added; M.P.R.-11, fine cotton goods, to which Amendment 29 is added; M.P.R.-33, carded cotton yarns and processing of carded cotton yarns, to which Amendment 11 is added; R.P.S.-35, carded gray and colored yarn cotton goods, to which Amendment 31 is added; M.P.R.-39, woven decorative fabrics, to which Amendment 15 is added; and R.P.S.-89, bed linens, to which Amendment 19 is added.

The adjustable pricing provision was written into each of the cotton textile pricing regulations in November, 1945. Under this provision, a seller was permitted to reserve the right to charge any increased ceiling which might become effective before delivery. Now that ceilings are keyed to current cotton costs, O. P. A. feels, a producer can "cover" his raw material needs by buying cotton when he sells his goods. The current amendments provide that any goods delivered within 120 days of the date of the making of the contract must be sold at no more than the ceiling price in effect at the time of the making of the contract. If delivery is made later than 120 days after the making of the contract, the seller must use the lower of two prices—the prevailing ceiling price or the contract price. If, prior to delivery, the contract is revised or replaced by another contract between the same parties for all or part of the same goods, the revised or subsequent contract will be considered to have been made on the same date as the original contract.

All of the new amendments become effective as of last Aug. 5, the date of issuance of the over-all cotton pricing order under the new law—Amendment 30 to Supplementary Order 131.

Still undetermined is exactly how often O. P. A. will refigure prices to compensate for fluctuating costs of raw cotton. O. P. A. said, when it issued S.O.-131, that it favored revisions once a month. The industry is on record as wanting much more frequent refiguring, even as frequently as daily. Further discussions between O. P. A. and industry people will attempt to iron out this difference, it was learned.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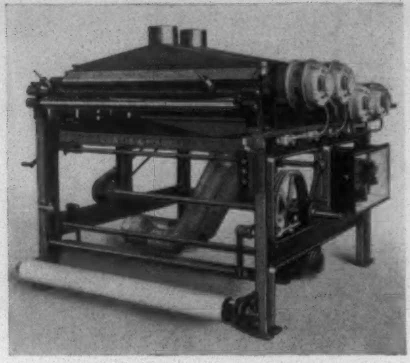

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Rose Cites Importance of Japanese Textiles

The United States program to help restore the Japanese textile industry is an important factor in reconstructing Japan's economy on a democratic basis since half of the country's industrial workers are normally engaged in the textile industry, declared H. Wickliffe Rose, co-ordinator of research and planning of American Viscose Corp., in a recent radio broadcast. Mr. Rose, who recently returned from a three months trip to Japan as a member of a textile mission appointed by the State Department and United States Army, was interviewed by Miss Nancy Craig on the "Woman of Tomorrow" radio program.

Mr. Rose pointed out that for some years before the war, Japan was the world's largest rayon producer, and at one time accounted for a third of the total world production of rayon. "In its peak year 1938, Japan produced more than five times as much rayon as silk. Of course, Japan has been the leading silk producer in the world, but its largest crop in any one year was only slightly over 100,000,000 pounds, and in a nation the size of Japan, the people could have consumed this amount themselves without exporting any of it," he said. "However, by building up a rayon industry, the Japanese were able to produce a sufficient quantity of textiles to supplement the consumption of silk at home and thereby release large quantities of silk for export."

"One of the first things we did when we arrived in Japan was to help the authorities work out a program for shipping large quantities of cotton from the United States to be made into cloth," Mr. Rose said. "The major portion of it will then be exported, and in that way the United States will be reimbursed for the cotton."

Mr. Rose stated that one of the biggest surprises he had in Japan was to find that more damage had been done to the textile industry by a metal scrapping program than by bombing. During the war, he continued, the Japanese military government evidently considered the metal industries more important than any other, and they took textile machinery for metal and the plants for war industry.

"In the many contacts I had with the Japanese people in various walks of life, I gained the impression that the Japanese people consider that they were delivered and not conquered," Mr. Rose concluded. "There seems to be the general recognition in Japan that for the first time there is an opportunity for individual freedom."

Reports Cover German Textile Developments

(Continued from Page 35) in the report are methods used for dyeing viscose, acetate rayon, perlon, knit goods, and other materials.

German development work on a wool-like rayon staple fiber is described briefly in P. B.-22434 (photostat, $1; microfilm, 50 cents; five pages), prepared by Daniel B. Wicker and Julian F. Smith for the Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency. Experiments in shrinkproofing staple fiber with aliphatic diisocyanates in solution in benzene, a process for cyclic pulping and viscose production, and other phases of synthetic fiber research also are described briefly in the report.

Wartime German research on the problem of reducing alkali and acid consumption in rayon tire cord production without sacrificing quality is discussed in P. B.-22433 (photostat, $1; microfilm, 50 cents; three pages), written by Lyman E. Fourt and Julian F. Smith for the Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency. The research was carried out at Vereinigte Glanzstoff, near Berlin, in the Russian zone.

Several hundred Army-Navy specifications for various products are now on sale (in photostat and microfilm form) by the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce. Sateen cotton cloth, silk and nylon cord are but a few of the products treated in the specifications. Each specification describes Army-Navy requirements for material and workmanship, methods of sampling and testing, packing and marking for shipment, and other applicable requirements. Businessmen may address inquiries concerning the availability of any particular specification to the Reference Service Section, Library and Reports Division, Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C. Prices vary with the length of the specification.

N. A. M. Supports Bills Changing Patent System

Both the public and the manufacturer would benefit by prompt action by the Senate on five bills which it is thought would bring about constructive changes in the patent system, R. J. Dearborn, chairman of the committee on patents and research of the National Association of Manufacturers, declared recently. These measures, which have been passed by the House of Representatives, are the Boykin patent priority bill, Henry Bill for simplification of accounting procedure, Lanham Bill correcting inconsistencies in the patent statutes with reference to proof of inventions by foreign nationals, Boykin Bill for recording of patent agreements, and the Lanham trade-mark bill.

The subject matter of government-owned patents should be made freely available for use by citizens of the United States, Mr. Dearborn also recently observed at a hearing before the House committee on patents in support of a bill introduced by Rep. Fritz G. Lanham by which government-owned patents are dedicated to citizens of the United States.

Creation of a National Science Foundation to procure full development of this country's scientific and technical resources along lines recommended by Dr. Vannevar Bush, director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, is favored by the N. A. M., George E. Folk, special adviser to the N. A. M.'s committee on patents and research, has informed the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce at a hearing on a bill for the establishment of such a foundation.

Four hundred and 20 pounds of fabric is used in manufacturing the giant 110-inch tires, the largest ever manufactured, for use by the Army Air Forces' newest superbomber, the XB-36. Officials of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. also revealed that more than 735 pounds of rubber and approximately seven miles of bead wire went into the 34-ply tire. The tires are 44 inches across the beads and 36 inches from one sidewall to the other.

The Export-Import Bank has announced a $20,000,000 cotton credit agreement between the United States and Czechoslovakia. The credit will be used by Czech textile mills to buy raw cotton.

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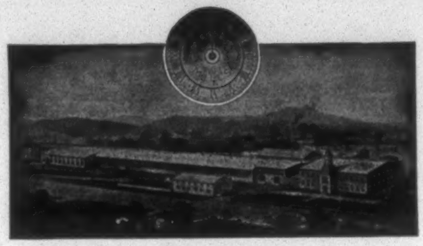

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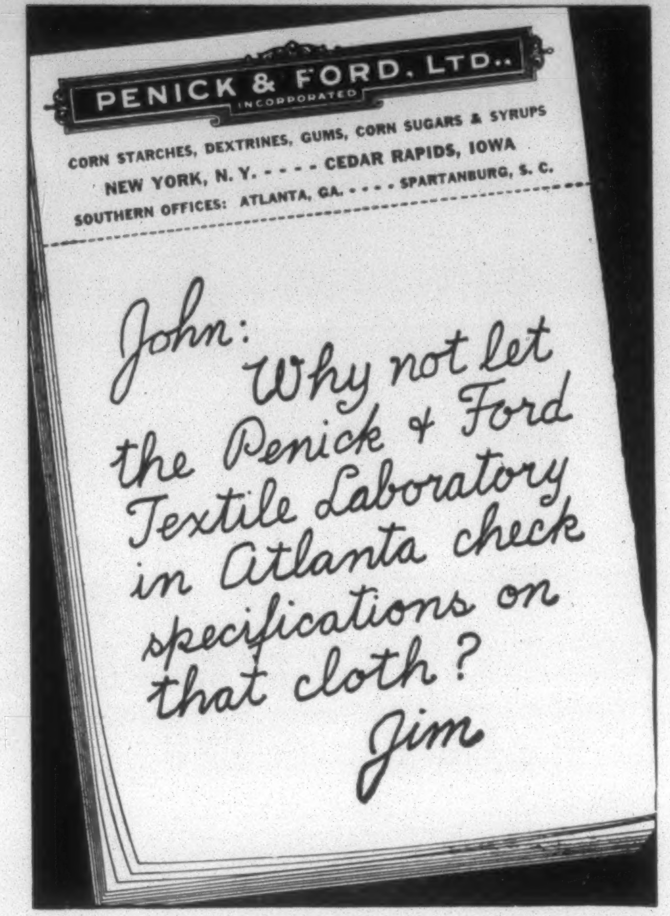
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Large U. S. Textile Export Demand Seen

Post-war export demand for United States textiles can reach a level of two billion yards annually and maintain that level if this country can successfully establish itself on firm footing in world markets, according to Civilian Production Administrator John D. Small. He estimated that such a high export level would require about two million bales of cotton a year. "Obviously our domestic situation does not permit at as high an export level at present," he added, "but if we turn our backs on export markets today it will be much more difficult to win them later when competitive conditions approach normal." The C. P. A. administrator was testifying before the House appropriations committee in connection with a proposed C. P. A. supplementary appropriation for the fiscal year 1946-47 of $20,600,000.

A severe drop in Australian cotton textile imports this year because of short supplies abroad is expected by the dominion's minister of trade and customs, according to our Office of International Trade. The O. I. T. also has reported that imports from the United Kingdom in 1945 were about 100,000,000 square yards and that this year imports from this source may fall to 40,000,000 square yards. The Indian supply situation also is reported as doubtful, with a probable drop of 10,000,000 square yards from the 40,000,000 imported last year.

The threat of Europe's flooding the market with textiles, especially cotton, has been discounted by *Business Week,* which declares the present slight import bulge is temporary. "Europe can't meet U. S. prices once full-scale peacetime production is resumed in this country," the article said, and added that "Britain's cotton textile industry is washed up as a major contender for world markets. Brazil will inch itself into top position as a textile supplier to all neighboring Latin American countries. When present cost-cutting techniques are fully installed, Brazil may even become a major contender for quality markets much farther afield," the publication said.

Georgia Tech Issues Two Flax Bulletins

Two bulletins containing technical descriptions of new methods in the processing of domestic flax for textile use have been issued by the Engineering Experiment Station of the Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta. Dr. Gerald A. Rosselot, director of the experiment station, said the bulletins cover decortication of flax, and wetting and degumming of the fiber.

It is noted in the preface of the bulletins that cotton mills of the South have expanded the scope of their operations to the point where many may more properly be called "textile" mills, as the "cotton system" of spinning and weaving has proved to be remarkably versatile and economic for the preparation of fabrics from staple fibers. Many mills are now using such staples as rayon, alone or mixed with cotton and wool, in their operations.

Dean Campbell To Be Feted in New York

Malcolm E. Campbell, dean of the school of textiles of North Carolina State College, Raleigh, will be the guest of honor at a general market luncheon at the Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City, Sept. 10. This luncheon will review the progress of the North Carolina Textile Foundation, Inc. W. J. Carter, president of the Carter Fabrics Corp., Greensboro, N. C., and president of the foundation, will be among the mill executives present at this occasion. "New Horizons in Textile Education," will be the topic of Dean Campbell's address.

It is expected that this luncheon will also be a rally for alumni of the school, for leading New York market executives and for parents of students. Reservations are necessary and should be made with Roswell Kramer, 40 Worth Street, New York 13, N. Y., Room 743a, secretary of the Textile Square Club, under whose auspices the luncheon is being held.

Cotton Flannel Producers Protest Diversion

Cotton flannel producers have protested vigorously to the Civilian Production Administration against the proposed diversion of 20 per cent of outing flannels and 50 per cent of interlining flannels from customary essential apparel and industrial uses to the men's and boys' clothing trades. Manufacturers of sleeping garments together with hospitals, milk and food processing industries, diaper manufacturers, and other necessary users are threatened with closing factories or curtailing necessary supplies and services if this new set-aside is added to the previous burden of set-asides when the new third quarter M-317A order is issued, the flannel producers held. If other set-asides already in effect under the current quarter's M-317A are continued for the third quarter, this will raise the set-aside amounts to well above 80 per cent of production for important cloths.

Southern Mills Grant Wage Increases

Mills over the Carolinas and the South in general are now announcing increased pay scales to textile employees. Many plants are already paying increased wages while others expect to do so in the near future. The pay boosts average from six to eight cents per hour, bringing the general minimum for textile workers to 73 cents an hour.

N. A. C. M. Meets At Boston Oct. 3

The annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers will be held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, Mass., on Thursday, Oct. 3. Present plans are for an informal luncheon at noon, followed by a business session and a speaking program in the afternoon, and a banquet in the evening.

A nylon section has been established in the chemical division of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. ammonia department at Wilmington, Del. Nylon intermediates are manufactured by the company's ammonia department and sent to Du Pont rayon and plastics departments plants for further processing into textile fibers and monofilaments. Dr. E. C. Kirkpatrick is director of the new nylon section and Dr. A. G. Weber, who has been director of the ammonia department laboratory, now heads the general section. Both will have headquarters at the Du Pont experimental station at Wilmington.

The Navy Department during the last few months has made available through government disposal agencies $8,300,000 worth of cotton textile fabrics and broadcloths and $7,500,000 worth of other textiles and textile products.

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3—10 x 5 H & B Intermediates, 116 Spindles.
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1—9 x 4⅛ H & B Intermediate, 138 Spindles.
7—8 x 3⅝ H & B Speeders, 160 Spindles.
6—7 x 3½ H & B Speeders, 168 Spindles.
38—H & B Spinning Frames, 2″ Ring, 240 Spindles.
3—Whitin Spinning Frames, 2″ Ring, 216 Spindles.
11—H & B Twisters, 3″ Ring, 256 Spindles.
6—H & B Twisters, 3½″ Ring, 216 Spindles.
7—Saco-Lowell Spoolers, 100 Spindles.

The Spinning Frames and Twisters have individual motor drive and we can furnish motors, bobbins, skewers and spools.

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Maintenance of Fire Extinguishers Is Urged

Fire protection authorities constantly urge proper maintenance and annual inspection of fire extinguishers to assure satisfactory operation in emergencies. The usual annual inspection may, however, be inadequate for the E. A. S. devices (extinguishers approved by the Underwriters' and Factory Mutual Laboratories under emergency alternate specifications) produced during the war, when lack of critical materials made necessary the use of substitutes. A comparison between some of the materials used in the standard units and those in their substandard counterparts will make clear why it is essential to be on guard against deterioration.

The shell of all 2½-gallon pressure units bearing E.A.S approval was made of steel instead of the copper which is used for the shell of the standard extinguishers. This was true also of one-gallon pressure type vaporizing liquid units. Steel is, of course, far more subject to corrosion than copper. The inner cylinder of foam extinguishers, normally of tinned copper, was made of steel coated with porcelain enamel which was also used in place of brass in the construction of the pump in E. A. S. pump tanks. Subject to cracking, porcelain enamel parts require frequent and careful inspection. Pump packings, gaskets, and similar parts ordinarily made of natural rubber were made of synthetic rubber. Hose of all E. A. S. extinguishers was made of reclaimed rubber. Loss of flexibility, with consequent cracking, must, therefore, be anticipated.

Unimportant to the proper functioning of an extinguisher but vital to its identification is the name plate. This was decalcomania on the E. A. S. units, rather than the metal name plate which is soldered or welded to the shell of standard units. No satisfactory method for permanent application of the decals was ever found. It is therefore necessary to make sure the name plate has not peeled off or that the extinguisher type is identified by some other means so that when fire breaks out the extinguisher used will be suitable for the class of fire involved.

Employees' Knowledge of Corporations Surveyed

Employee understanding of corporate earnings and profits is almost completely lacking yet business is doing relatively little to educate workers, according to a survey just completed by *Public Relations News,* the public relations publication for executives. The study shows that more than 58 per cent of industrial executives believe fewer than ten per cent of their employees have "a reasonably accurate understanding" of the subject. Only seven per cent of those companies have ever made any study to determine the extent and cause of this ignorance. And of the companies that have made such studies, more than 20 per cent have done nothing to correct the misunderstandings they discovered.

Production of regular weight men's wool suits during May reached an average rate of 343,000 suits a week, according to preliminary estimates, the Civil Production Administration has announced. May production, it was said, held up very well despite the fact that some manufacturers have slowed down on cuttings because of shortages of pocketing and lining fabrics. The preliminary estimate for all men's suits produced in May is 1,578,000.

American Viscose Reports On Finances

American Viscose Corp. reports net profit of $2,650,852 for the quarter ending June 30, 1946, equivalent, after preferred dividend requirements, to $1.37 per share of common stock outstanding. These earnings compare with $1,321,440, or $.59 per share of common stock outstanding, for the second quarter of 1945. The net profit of $6,108,269 for the six months ending June 30, 1946, is equivalent, after preferred dividend requirements, to $3.20 per share of common stock outstanding. These earnings compare with $2,640,756, or $1.18 per share of common stock outstanding, for the corresponding period of 1945.

The net sales for the first six months of 1946 were $67,552,576 as compared with $60,158,314 for the corresponding period of 1945, an increase of 12 per cent. Dividends declared and paid during the six months ending June 30, 1946, were $2.50 per share on the five per cent cumulative preferred stock and $1 per share on the common stock.

Stockholders of American Viscose Corp. at a meeting held Aug. 6 at Wilmington, Del., approved increasing the authorized common stock of the company from 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 shares and also approved the acquisition of the assets, business and good will of Sylvania Industrial Corp.

Steam Turbine Trouble To Be Surveyed

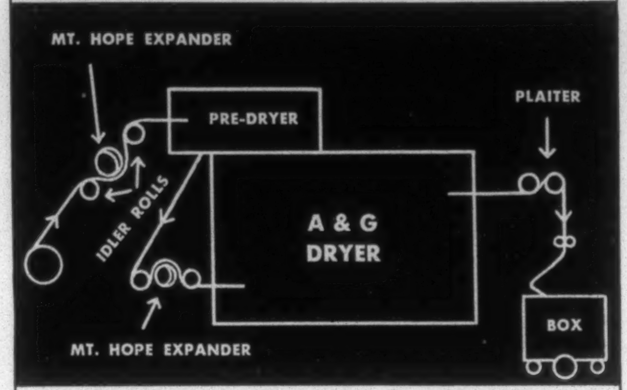
Steam turbine plant operators in the textile field have been invited by Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis., to participate in a co-operative study to increase their power plant efficiency through an analysis of the nature and cause of costly turbine blade deposits, the company has announced. The plan for gathering data from turbine units operating in the field is part of an expanded research project being conducted by Allis-Chalmers' water conditioning and steam turbine departments. The company is offering to analyze without charge or obligation steam turbine blade deposits from any make of turbine operaing at throttle pressures of 350 pounds or higher, provided samples of blade deposits are taken in accordance with certain recommended procedures.

A summary of the results will be prepared and made available to those co-operating. No identification of the source of information will be revealed in the summary without specific permission. Requests for additional information should be addressed to Dr. L. A. Burkardt of the Allis-Chalmers research laboratory.

North Carolina Textile Employment Analyzed

Average textile industry employment in North Carolina declined by 13.9 per cent from the peak year of 1942 to the last war year of 1945, it is revealed in figures released by the N. C. Unemployment Compensation Commission. Textile employment in 1942, highest because Selective Service withdrawals had not been heavy up to that period, accounted for 61.1 per cent of all manufacturing employment covered by the U. C. law, with 236,522 workers. By 1945 average employment had dropped to 203,588 workers, when it represented only 57.7 per cent of all manufacturing employment, due to elimination of third, and even second shifts, operated during the war period.

Mount Hope **Free-Wheeling EXPANDER**



AS USED WITH A&G AIR DRYERS

THE ABOVE DIAGRAM shows how Mount Hope Free-Wheeling Expanders are used in a prominent New England finishing plant with Andrews & Goodrich Air Dryers.

This finisher uses only one expander in front of each dryer. He claims that this is sufficient to keep the cloth at maximum width during the drying process,—free from all wrinkles and creases. It is standard practice with him to replace obsolete or worn out expanders with Mount Hope Free-Wheeling units, when light weight goods are handled. This is because the Neoprene covered, ball bearing rolls are so free turning that they exert minimum tension on the warp.

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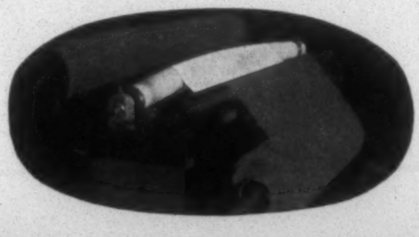
Ball bearings, grease packed, are securely mounted in steel spools to outlast many Neoprene sleeves, and so designed that they cannot stick nor turn on the axle and cut it.

The Mount Hope Free-Wheeling Expander is suitable for all classes of fabrics from rayon marquisette to heavy cotton or rayon tire cord.

Bulletin on request



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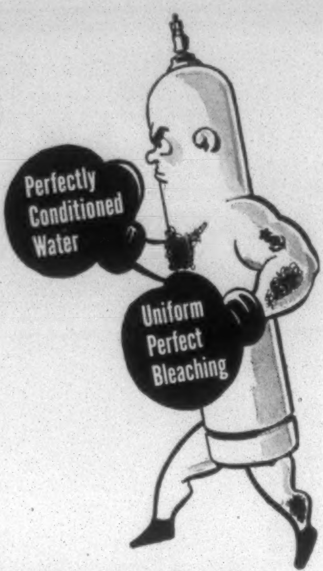

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New Incentive Program for Rayon Linings

A new price inventive program to get maximum production of rayon lining materials urgently needed for men's and boys' suits, coats and jackets was announced Aug. 2 by the Office of Price Administration. The Civilian Production Administration is co-operating with O. P. A. in sponsoring the new program, which is similar to the more restricted voluntary program conducted by the two agencies before June 30, 1946, O. P. A. said.

The new program, effective only from Aug. 2 to Dec. 31, 1946, provides: 1. An increase of ten per cent in ceiling prices on the entire production of linings for rayon weavers including rayon warp-cotton filled serges and twills, 88 to 140 sley, for manufacturers having former maximum prices approved in writing by O. P. A. and who are certified by C. P. A. to take part in the program. 2. A temporary period of 14 days during which specified manufacturers may increase their prices on these fabrics ten per cent as soon as C. P. A. certifies to O. P. A. its intent to include them in the new program. Amendment of such intention will have to be received by each seller to make the incentive price applicable for the limited time. This is designed to avert any delay in the production and shipment of these products while manufacturers are being formally certified for participation in the program. Details of the certification program are being announced by C. P. A.

The new program differs from the plan that stimulated production of rayon lining materials during the first half of 1946, in that it extends the higher price to the entire output of these products by certified manufacturers under the old plan, the increase was limited to the excess production over that of the third quarter of 1945 approved by C. P. A. The new plan will remove former inequities between producers continuing production of these products and those who changed production to fabrics for other uses. Moreover, the former price increase was restricted to all-rayon linings while under the new plan warp-cotton filled serges and twills 88 to 140 sley will also be included.

O. P. A. pointed out that a substantial increase in production resulted from the former plan but that the shortage is still acute and the two agencies agreed that the need could not be met unless production is further increased.

Cotton Research Expansion Is Predicted

A seven-fold increase in cotton research has been predicted by the National Cotton Council as the result of a $61,000,000 bill for agricultural research which has been passed by Congress and sent to President Truman for his approval. The legislation, which provides for production, marketing and utilization research in cotton, wool and other agricultural commodities, is an outgrowth of investigations made by the Pace Cotton Committee, in which it was brought out that total Federal, state and private cotton research programs has been less than $4,000,000 a year compared with the $26,000,000 considered necessary to give cotton "technological parity" with competitive industrial fibers. A bill to overcome this handicap for cotton was broadened subsequently to meet the research needs of all agricultural crops.

For the three types of research the bills will make available during the fiscal year of 1947 $9,000,000 of Federal funds, which can be used as soon as the allocations to individual states are matched by state funds on a dollar-for-dollar basis. The legislatures of 42 states will convene next year, beginning in January, and the agricultural commissioners of each of these states is planning to have legislation introduced at that time which will implement the provisions of the bill and release the Federal funds.

Two New Cotton Pickers Developed

The invention of a cotton picking machine, his third model, has been announced by William F. Speck of West Memphis, Ark. The inventor claims that his latest will harvest an acre per hour and "leave the field clean." The picker is tractor-drawn and straddles the row of cotton. As it passes over the row, the plant is swept inside, through an upright slot, by means of steel gathering rollers. The plant then passes between rollers with steel "fingers" which pluck the cotton from the boll. A cleaning device separates trash from the cotton and drops the trash to the ground, the cotton passing into a box-like receptable.

J. P. Saunders of Cleveland, Miss., states that he has found "what every farmer has been waiting for"—a suction cotton picker which can be operated by anyone after five minutes' instruction. His invention, Mr. Saunders says, is the result of "several years' thinking and 18 months of hard work." It can be adapted to any tractor and will pick from three to five bales a day, depending on the condition of the field and crop, he added.

Production already has started and deliveries are being made, he said, but there is such a backlog of orders from persons who have been interested in the machine that he is not encouraging new orders for delivery in time to harvest this year's crop. Mr. Saunders says the machine can also be used for defoliation and distributing fertilizer, and he is working on an attachment for sowing wheat, oats and other small grain.

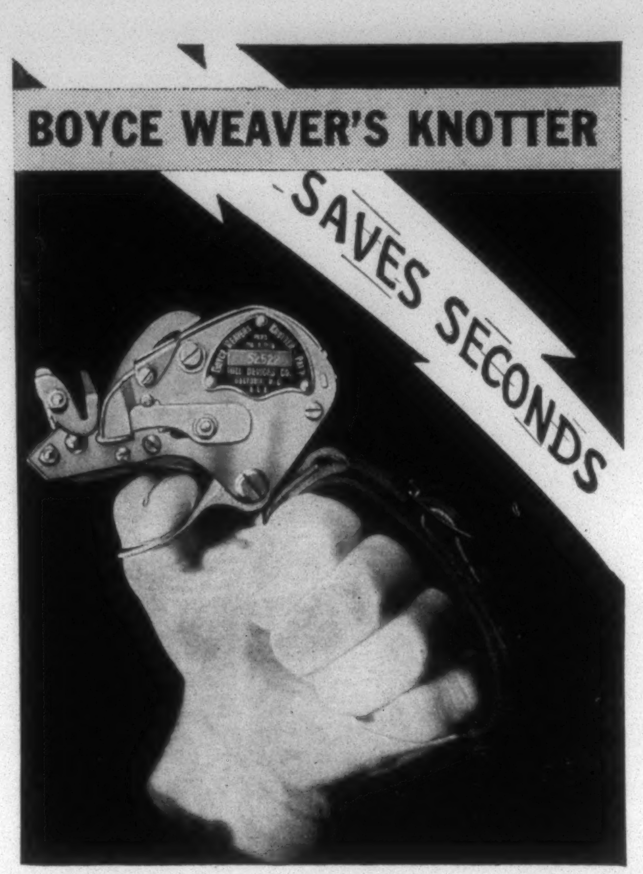
The cups that gather the cotton also pick out all trash, burs and other foreign matter, leaving the lint clean, Mr. Saunders states. The machine has only two movable parts which require oiling or greasing.

Radio Program Series Devoted To Textiles

Recent discussions included in the weekly radio series "Textile Topics," a program sponsored by J. W. Valentine Co., textile selling agents, have been "The Distributor in Textiles," by Henry Matter, managing director of the Wholesale Dry Goods Institute; plant modernization, by D. J. Walsh, Jr., of Sanderson & Porter Co., industrial engineers; and the need for increased production of cotton goods, by Paul B. Halstead, secretary-treasurer of the Cotton-Textile Institute. The series, broadcast over a Southern network, was inaugurated the week of June 3 and will continue for 52 weeks.

The prediction that fine steel wire eventually may replace cotton or rayon cord used in automobile tires, making them so light motorists will feel they are floating on air, has been made by J. W. McGovern, vice-president and general manager of the U. S. Rubber Co.'s tire division.

Iselin-Jefferson Co., 90 Worth Street, New York 13, N. Y., has announced the incorporation of its business under the name of Iselin-Jefferson Co., Inc.



....in time because it ties an absolutely perfect weaver's knot with one smooth action. The Boyce Weaver's Knotter is so fast and so dependable that some operators can tie over 5,000 knots on an 8-hour shift.

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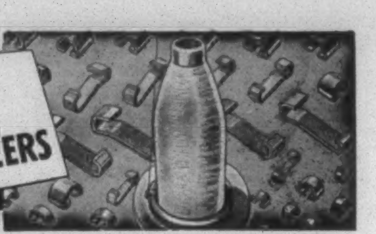
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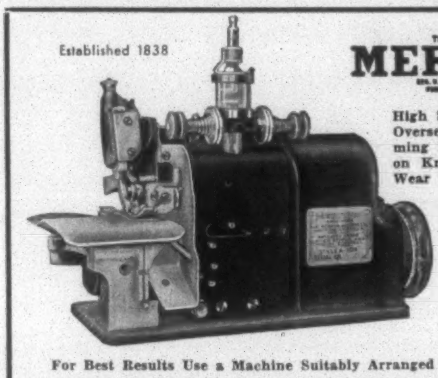
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Ramie Study Planned in Florida

The Oriental fiber, ramie, first mentioned in the Imperial Chinese treatise on agriculture in 2200 B. C., will be given another test in the Florida Everglades within the next few months. A ramie processing plant is being built jointly by the United States Sugar Corp. and Newport Industries, Inc., of Pensacola, Fla. It will process ramie from 1,000 acres and eventually from 2,000 acres. Another large investment is that of the Florida Ramie Products Corp., which has purchased 5,000 acres of Everglades land for ramie culture.

Ramie is a bast fiber like hemp or linen. That is, the fiber is produced from the stalk and not, like cotton, from the bloom. The center of the stalk is filled with soft, white pith. Then comes the thin "wood" that supports the plant and the inner bark, which is filled with fibers embedded in an obstinate "gum." The very thin, closely adhering outer skin, the epidermis, comes last. The Chinese cut the plant, then in one strip peel off the "ribbon" composed of the outer and inner bark containing the fiber. The bark and adhering vegetable matter are separated from the fiber by hand with a sharp shell or knife.

Many machines have been invented to do the stripping. Probably the first successful one was made by Krupp in Germany. This was introduced into the Philippines by the Japanese, at Davao on Mindanao, in the early 1930's. It was good for stripping both Manila hemp and ramie. In the first eight months of 1939 the Philippines produced 2,500,000 pounds of ramie. Britain took three-fourths of this product, the United States the rest.

Some students of ramie believe that since the fiber is best stripped when the plant is fresh it is better to use small portable decorticators in the field. But a portable machine can handle only a limited amount of fiber, ranging from perhaps 50 to 100 pounds per day. Exponents of wholesale methods, on the other hand, believe in cutting the plant with a modern harvesting machine, and hauling it in volume to the processing plant. While an acre will yield 30 tons of ramie plants per annum, only one ton of fiber results. Therefore, the processing plants must be located close to the fields to reduce haulage costs. A modern harvester will cut from 15 to 20 acres of ramie plants per day for swift transportation to a Florida plant.

Rayon Production Shows Slight Decline

Domestic rayon production in the second quarter this year amounted to 212,200,000 pounds, a figure only slightly below the record first quarter level but 5.8 per cent above the second quarter of 1945, states *Rayon Organon,* published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. In view of the adverse effects of the coal, rail and other strikes during the second quarter, the maintenance of rayon output at this high level was a notable achievement. Total rayon production for the first six months of this year at 425,000,000 pounds set a new half-year mark, exceeding first half output last year by eight per cent and second half 1945 production by seven per cent.

Rayon filament yarn production at 166,900,000 pounds during the second quarter was one per cent below first quarter output. Because of coal shortages at several viscose rayon plants, as well as the reduced operations of caustic soda and other raw material suppliers as a result of the coal strike, second quarter viscose-cupra yarn output was 2½ per cent below first quarter level. In contrast, second quarter acetate yarn production attained a new quarterly record, exceeding the former peak level established in the first quarter by two per cent. Similarly, the production of staple fiber in the April-June period set a new record, surpassing the first quarter output by four per cent.

Despite the lower output of filament yarn, shipments of yarn to domestic trades in the second quarter amounted to 165,300,000 pounds, a new record. This accomplishment was made possible by a further depletion in the already low stocks of yarn in the hands of producers. Deliveries of textile-type yarns during the second quarter was one per cent above the first quarter, while shipments of tire-type yarns to tire manufacturers declined one per cent below first quarter level.

A comparison of the distribution of total yarn shipments to domestic trades as between the second and the first quarter shows the following changes: full-fashioned hosiery, minus two per cent; seamless hosiery, plus three per cent; warp knitting, plus eight per cent; broad woven, plus one per cent; narrow woven, plus two per cent; miscellaneous uses, minus one per cent; and tire manufacturers, minus one per cent. There was no change in shipments to the circular knitting trade. Exports of rayon yarn by producers during the second quarter at 3,300,000 pounds showed no change from the first quarter level. However, yarn exports by producers for the first six months of this year were 44 per cent below those of the first half of 1945.

Total domestic rayon shipments in July at 67,400,000 pounds were two per cent above June and eight per cent above July last year. Filament yarn shipments in July amounted to 51,800,000 pounds, the same as in June; shipments of viscose-cupra yarn increased four per cent above June, but acetate yarn shipments declined by nine per cent. This decrease in acetate yarn deliveries may be attributed chiefly to a decline in output as a result of an extended strike at one acetate yarn plant. July staple fiber shipments at 15,600,000 pounds were 10½ per cent above the June level. At the end of July, producer-held stocks of rayon amounted to 10,200,000 pounds, of which 6,000,000 pounds were viscose-cupra yarn, 2,000,000 pounds acetate yarn, and 2,200,000 pounds staple fiber.

Synthetic Broad Goods Output On Increase

Rayon broad woven goods production in the United States during the first quarter of 1946 amounted to 433.6 million linear yards, an increase of nine per cent over the fourth quarter of 1945 and six per cent over the first quarter of 1945, according to figures released by the Civilian Production Administration. Production of all classes of fabrics increased substantially over the fourth quarter of 1945 as follows: 100 per cent filament rayon fabric, 6.3 per cent; 100 per cent spun rayon fabrics, 15.4; combination filament and spun rayon fabrics, 6.8; pile, upholstery, drapery, tapestry and tie fabrics, 16.2; all other rayon mixtures, 19.2; silk, nylon, glass and other fabrics, 32.4.

The Department of Agriculture has removed controls from the use of fats and oils in the manufacture of protective coatings, floor coverings, and coated fabrics, heretofore imposed under War Food Order 42a. Suspension of the order, in effect since Oct. 1, 1942, became effective July 30.

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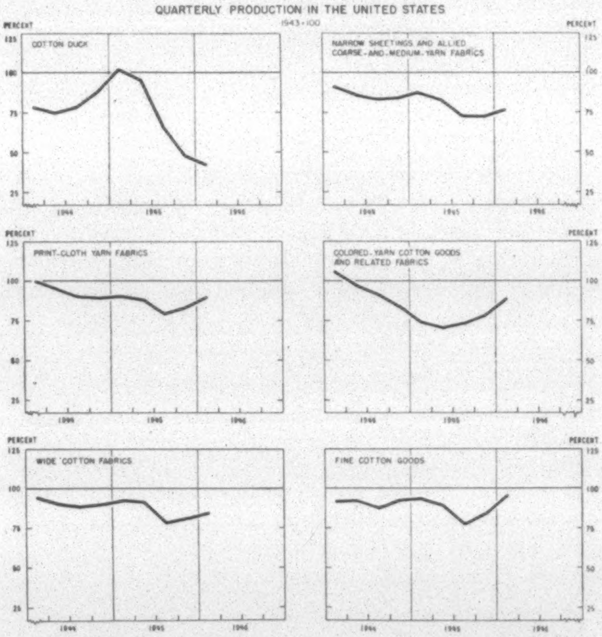
Cotton Goods Market

Although several houses in New York City's Worth Street gray goods market have begun to release August output, indications are that a good many of them are determined to wait until September to find out what new ceilings look like before going ahead. Another reason for holding off is the possibility that wage rises since July 1 in various mills might be approved soon, and therefore would be reflected in readjusted Office of Price Administration ceilings.

Hope has been expressed that some agreement will be reached soon on a formula for calculating prices beyond the month of August, as houses dealing with large industrial customers usually sell a quarter at a time. Large users of industrial fabrics cannot plan production otherwise, it is pointed out.

Praise of the prompt manner in which the pricing agency came through with its ceiling order was heard in the market. It was generally agreed that O. P. A. did a good job in preventing stagnation in the industry by issuing prices for August.


QUARTERLY PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES
1943=100

During June, cotton broad woven fabric production reached the highest level recorded for 1946 thus far—an average weekly rate of 182,500,000 yards, according to the June production report issued by the Civilian Production Administration. This figure compares with the average weekly production for April and May of 177,600,000 and 178,300,000 yards, respectively.

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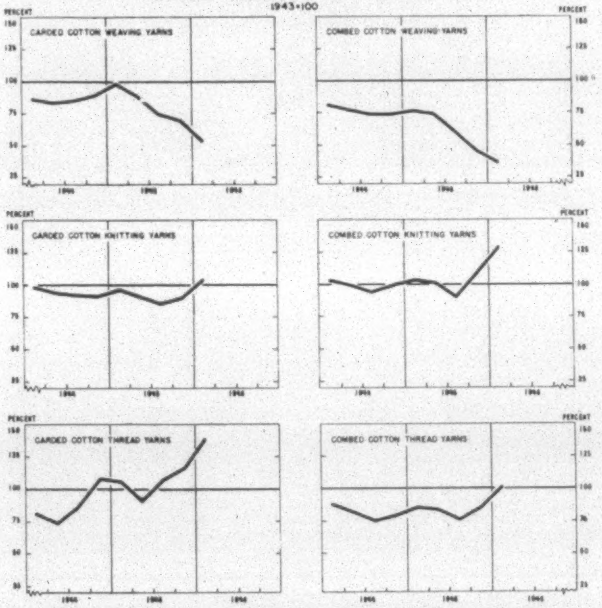
Cotton Yarns Market

A large volume of buyer inquiries began to descend on the Philadelphia sale yarn market as soon as buyers and sellers alike became better acquainted with the new ceilings on combed and carded sale yarns. Distributors throughout the market commenced all-out preparations for reopening sales activity for a short time ahead.

It seems certain that buyers are not going to find spinners in any mood to book orders for long terms, as virtually every yarn distributor in the market signifies his intention to operate only two or three weeks ahead. The general understanding is that later in the month O. P. A. will re-compute yarn prices for September. Therefore, the trade is selling only through August on the new interim ceilings.

QUARTERLY PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES
1943=100



Mill consumption of cotton for the year ending July 31 is crop of 9,290,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight is indi- at 3,500,000 bales, which would leave a domestic carryover of all kinds of cotton on Aug. 1 of 7,600,000 bales, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, reported in its monthly review of the cotton situation.

The Agriculture Department has reported that a cotton crop of 9,200,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight is indicated by conditions prevailing Aug. 1.

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Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

ACME MACHINE & TOOL CO., 2516 Wilkinson Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.

ACME STEEL CO., 2838 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Office and warehouse, 603 Stewart Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga., F. H. Webb, Dist. Mgr. Sou. Sales Reps.: C. A. Carroll, 523 Clairmont Ave., Decatur, Ga., Phone Dearborn 6267; Marcus M. Brown, 1231 Lexington Ave. (Phone 8583), Charlotte, N. C.; William G. Polley, 937 Cherokee Lane, Signal Mountain, Tenn., Phone Chattanoogo 8-2535; John C. Brill, 309 Magazine St., New Orleans, La., Phone Magnolia 5859. Warehouses at Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C., New Orleans, La.

AKRON BELTING CO., THE, Akron, O. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett and Wm. J. Moore, 15 Augusta St., Greenvlle, S. C.; The Akron Belting Co., 406 S. 2nd St., Memphis, Tenn.; Oliver D Landis, N. C. Agent, 7718 Queens Rd., Charlotte 4, N. C.

ALLEN CO., THE, 440 River Road, New Bedford, Mass. Sou. Repr.: L. E. Wooten, Fort Mill, S. C.

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, Wilkinson Blvd., Charlotte, N. C., Hugh Puckett, Sou. Sales Mgr. Reps.: John D. Hunter, E. H. Driver, Paul F. Haddock, Charlotte Office; E. J. Adams, 1404 S. 22nd St., Birmingham, Ala.; Jack B. Button, 610 N. Mendenhall St., Greensboro, N. C.; O. B. Suttle, Jr., 423 Clairmont Ave., Decatur, Ga.: K. E. Youngchild, 10 South St., Mobile, Ala.

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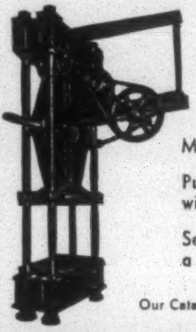

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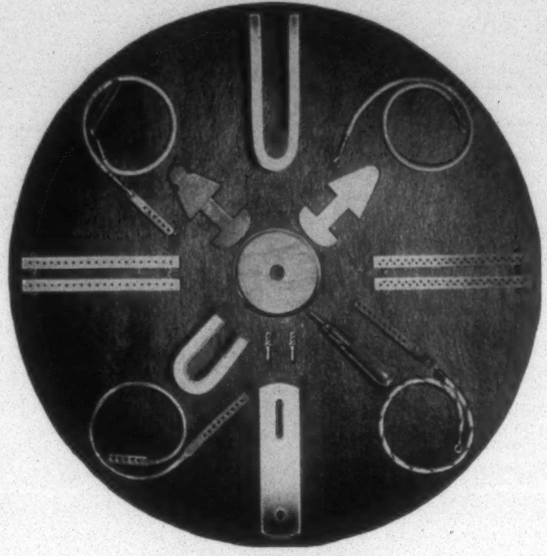

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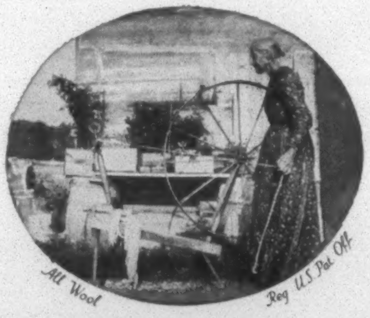

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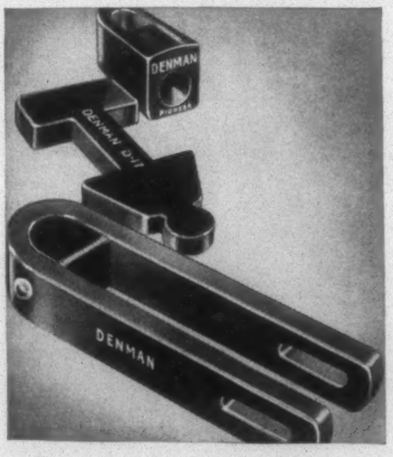

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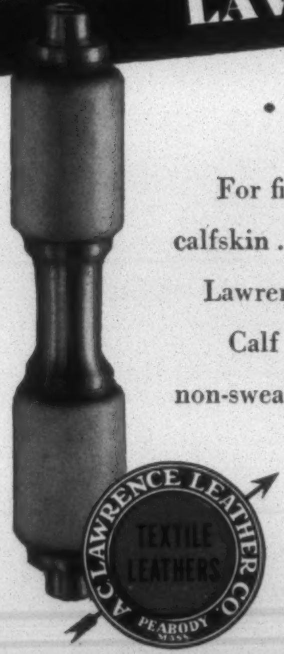

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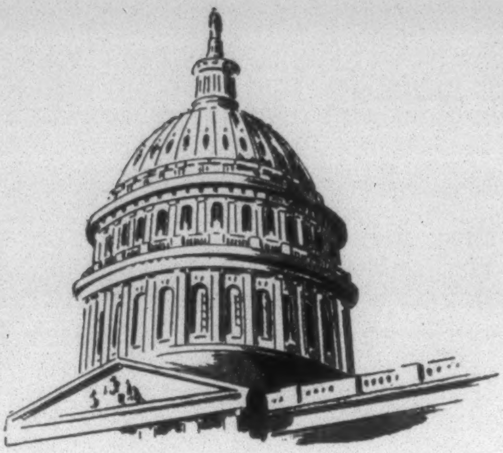


[Exclusive and Timely News from the Nation's Capital]

AS THE COUNTRY GAINS MOMENTUM IN THE RECONVERSION PROCESS the likelihood of runaway prices becomes less, but the cycle of inflation is speeding up too. The country, along with the Administration, continues to toy with the idea that the way to be prosperous is to throw dollars around in vast quantities, and to divert profits into wage increases without corresponding gains in production. The cart is still before the horse. Wages go up ahead of justifying production or economic stability, with an effort to support a disjointed structure with rigid price controls. The O.P.A. Decontrol Board promises independence of action, with O.P.A. no longer used as a labor weapon, but the real trouble stems from the fact that O.P.A. wound up the production machine so tight for war purposes that it doesn't know how to unwind it, and fears to let go of too many controls. The season ahead will see gradually rising prices, and production slowly gaining. There will be fewer strikes and fewer raids on profits, and gradual improvement in efficiency and man-hour output.

Big question facing the Administration is whether to decontrol prices in keeping with the terms of the new law, and the intent of Congress, or to rig the decontrol provisions with interpretations that retain tight controls on prices and profits. But labor is tapering off on strikes, realizing that higher wages cannot be engineered solely at the expense of profits and without greater production. Administration thinking is geared primarily to holding the wage line but it knows price rises are inevitable, and that O.P.A., under the new law, cannot enforce profit restrictions with any degree of success.

In raising cotton textile prices at the mills by eight per cent or more, O.P.A. has anticipated the Aug. 24 deadline, and for the first time taken early action to forestall production slowdowns as the deadline approached. Increases allowed, however, are deemed wholly inadequate to cover post-war rises in labor costs. O.P.A. moved against the certainty the Decontrol Board would if it didn't.

Shortages in cotton textiles generating over five years of war are not likely to be overcome for eight or ten months, or a year. The bottleneck is manpower, especially skilled workers, and more shifts where not now available. Governmental intrusions have thrown the production schedule out of kilter, and demand staggers under the impact of 12,000,000 demobilized service men seeking shirts and shorts, socks and suits, while housewives seek sheets and table linens.

O.P.A.'s practice of tying production to mathematically rigid price controls, designed first of all to squeeze out profits, will require months of readjustment before free competitive conditions come into full play. No future factor is predictable, from the price of raw cotton to policies of price fixing agencies.

(Over)

C.I.O. is applying the soft pedal to wage demands and new strikes as the Administration moves to consolidate last winter's wage boosts and adjust prices to higher costs. It also fears public reaction as it pours out a reputed $6 million in districts where it wants House and Senate members re-elected or defeated.

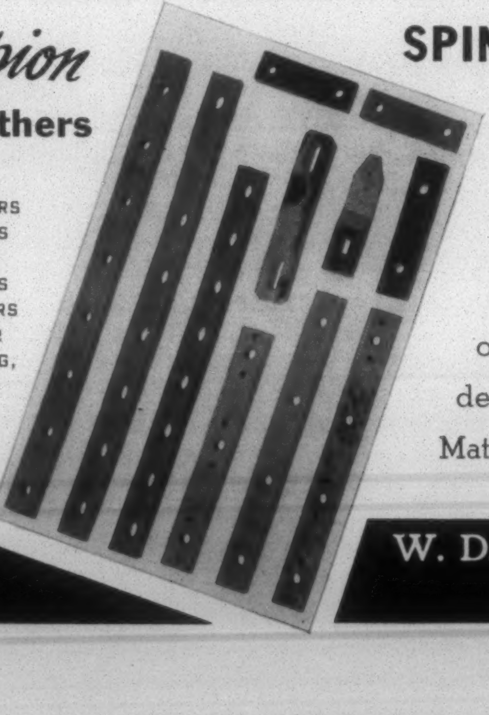
Anger and resentment flares among House and Senate members as they recess and go home for the elections. Members who have lately visited the home folks, and maybe met primary defeat, say the greatest grass roots resentment is over restrictions, scarcities, price controls, black markets and the President's labor bill veto. Most majority members hope the President does not indulge his campaign interest too much, while minority members hope he does. It looks like a rugged campaign, with no holds barred.

Supplies of American cotton in the next 12 months may be the smallest since 1928, says the Department of Agriculture, with a total of 17.1 million bales. The crop may be only 9.5 million bales, with 7.6 million bales carry-over. Recent price increases are attributed to a high rate of mill consumption, plus better supply-demand relations. Prices reached a 23-year high on July 19.

Costs of strikes are going up, and cutting deeply into union funds. C.I.O. auto workers are passing the hat to borrow $500,000 from other unions, and studying how to get a health fund from motor makers. Dues collections have fallen off in strikes, costing the auto union over $1,000,000 and the steel makers over $600,000.

It's a safe prediction that tax legislation will be taken up in December or January, and rates will be reduced notwithstanding the President's threat of higher taxes. Congress believes the time is near for permanent, post-war, long-pull, tax legislation, carrying reductions all along the line of 20 per cent, or more. Reduction of 23 per cent in Canada for 1947 is pushing the issue forward, with pressure from constituents growing.

Republican control of the next House is increasingly in prospect and Democrats are beginning to admit the possibility. Labor leader domination of Congress has dropped to zero. It's certain a strong coalition of Republicans and conservative Democrats will retain control of the Senate by probably the slender margin of three or four votes. Conservative and anti-Administration candidates are showing surprising strength in primary election returns.



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